Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 30.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1819. [NUMBER 1530.

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that a Session of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court House in Bombay, on Tuesday the Twelfth day of October next, at Eleven o'Clock, in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Places and Factories subordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs and Oppressions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place, will be holden, a Session of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High-Seas.

And, I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this 16th day of September 1819.

O. WOODHOUSE,
SHERIFF.

Bombay Theatre.

THE MANAGERS HAVE THE PLEASURE OF ANNOUNCING TO THE PUBLIC, THAT,

On FRIDAY next the 1st of October,
WILL BE PERFORMED
The Favourite COMEDY, of the
HEIR AT LAW.
TO WHICH WILL BE ADDED
The Humourous FARCE of
WAYS AND MEANS

TICKETS to be had at the THEATRE on the 30th September and 1st October until 3 o'Clock of the latter day.

BOXES AND PIT, ... eight Rupees.
GALLERY, ... four ditto.

Doors to be opened at 6 o'Clock, and the performance to commence at 7 o'Clock precisely.

No Gentlemen can be admitted behind the scenes excepting those who are engaged in the representation.

Gentlemen are requested, on alighting at the Theatre, to order their Carriages and Palanquins to a distance, and to give directions that they do not approach the Theatre till the performance is finished.

Bombay 29th September 1819.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS,

John Yeates

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
This day, and To-morrow.

HUNTING Saddles, Buggy Harness, and Whips, Glass Ware, Cheltenham Salts and Magnesia Glass Stopper Bottles, Europe fine Hats, Bengal Silk Handkerchiefs. A few Articles of Furniture, Couches and Ship Couches, well deserving the notice of persons going to Europe. Gin, Brandy, French Claret &c. &c. &c.

At Twelve o'Clock precisely will be put up a Shigram Po with Horse and Harness complete.

At 2 o'Clock precisely will be put up a 12-Inch Europe Cable (nearly new) some Spare Yards, Stropped Dead Eyes, and wooden do. Iron Tillers and wheel for do. Spare Chains &c.

Bombay, 29th Sept. 1819.

NEW COMMISSION ROOMS.

John Yeates,

HAS FOR SALE
For Ready Money,

300 Doz. of excellent London Market Madeira, per doz. Rs. 14. Musters delivered on application.

Bombay, 29th Sept. 1819.

Ferrar and Eduljee,

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
EARLY IN OCTOBER
AT BELVEDERE HOUSE
MAZAGON,
THE ENTIRE
Household Furniture,
PLATE, &c,
THE PROPERTY OF
Gen. Sir W. G. Keir,
CONSISTING OF

A VERY Superb Dinner set of Plated Dishes and Covers, Plate, China and Glass Ware; Furniture, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Couches, Beds, Bedding &c. Particulars will be published prior to the time of sale. There are likewise several Saddle Horses, some of which are calculated for the Turf.

Bombay, 22d September 1819.

Ferrar and Eduljee.

HAVE for Private sale, the Frame work Timber, and other Materials for Building a Bungalow, of two Rooms, the one about 30 feet Square, and the other Twenty, with a Verandah of 5 feet, wide round the latter. Well calculated for the Esplanade.

Bombay, 22d Sept. 1819.

Ferrar and Eduljee.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
This present Wednesday 29th September,
AND FOLLOWING DAYS
At the Court House,
The sale to Commence at 11 o'Clock
EACH DAY.

THE Entire Household Furniture, Plate, Plated, China, Glass, and Earthen Ware; Twelve pipes of Superior old Madeira, some of it upwards of 16 years in India, one quarter pipe of Malmsey, a quantity of Excellent Claret, Hermitage and Madeira Wine Beer in bottle. A Valuable Library of Law, and other Books, a Chariot with Horses and Harness, a Handsome light Bengal Built Coach, with Harness, a Shigram Po with Horse and Harness, a Saddle Horse, with Saddle & Bridle, the property of the late SIR ALEXANDER ANSTRUTHER, Printed Catalogues, are now in Circulation.

The sale of the Books will take place on Saturday, the 2d, of October, next Commencing at 12 o'clock precisely.

The Carriages and Horses, will be Sold this day precisely at 10 o'clock and the Wines on Thursday at the Same Hour, Commencing with lot No. 1; there is likewise about 18 Doz. Paxton's Claret, Newly Imported which is omitted in the Catalogue.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

the articles to be taken away within 3 Days of the time of Sale, and paid for on delivery; no article will be delivered, during the time the Sale is going on.

Bombay, 29th Sept. 1819.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT a General Quarter Sessions, of the Peace, will be held at my Office on Wednesday next the 6th of October, at 12 o'Clock Noon.

B. NOTON.
Clerk of the Peace.

BOMBAY.
Meadow Street,
Sept. 29th 1819.

For Sale.

AT
Hormasjee Bomanjee's
SCREWS,
FOR READY MONEY,
THE FOLLOWING
WINES, &c.
Imported per the undermentioned Vessels, Viz.

PER MILFORD, FROM LONDON.

1 CASE Red Hermitage, per dozen Quarts. . . . Rs. 40
1 Do. superior White Ditto, do. do. 40
3 Do. Moselle, do. do. 30
5 Do. Old Hock, do. do. 40
6 Do. Sileri Champagne, do. do. 45

Per L'AMIABLE PEGGY, from Bordeaux.

30 Boxes of Prime Barsac, per doz. Quarts. . . . . Rs. 20
25 Baskets Anisced, per Basket of 2 Bottles, ... 6
35 Boxes Ratafia, per doz. Pints, . 12
22 Boxes Olive Oil, do. do. . . . 8

Per BRIG ZEPHYR, from Mauritius.

19 Boxes Chateau Margaeux, per dozen Quarts. . . . . Rs. 10
35 Ditto Lafitte, do. do. 10
10 Baskets Aniseed, per Basket of 2 Bottles, ... 6

Per H. C. S. MARQUIS HUNTLY, from London.

6 Dozen Hock, per doz. Quarts. Rs. 35

Per UPTON CASTLE, from London.

6 Dozen Claret, per doz. Quarts. Rs. 26

Per VICTORY, from London.

12 Dozen Latour Claret, per doz. Quarts. . . . . Rs. 25

Per DOROTHY, from Liverpool.

26 Puncheons, of 4 dozens, each, of Bronte Wine, per dozen Quarts. . . . . Rs. 15
7 Pipes. . . Do. . . per Pipe . 450

Bombay, 29th September 1819.

THE
Rival Uncle
OR
Plots in Calcutta:
A COMEDY,
IN FIVE ACTS.

The above Play is in the Press, and will be speedily Published.

PRICE.

To Subscribers, *Sicca Rupees* 6
To Non-Subscribers, *Sicca Rupees* 8

Subscription received at the Gazette Office.

Bombay, 29th Sept. 1819.

AN Advertisement having appeared some time since, for the next of kin to ————, BEVERIDGE Esq. who died in India many years ago, possessed of considerable property—

It is requested that any Person who can give information upon the Subject referred to, will communicate the same to Messrs. JOHN SMALL & Co. Calcutta, or Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co. here.

Bombay, 16th September 1819.

A CARD.

Reel's Bakery,

J. B. takes this opportunity of acquainting such of his customers as reside in the country, that he has opened two shops for their accommodation, which will be regularly supplied every morning at day break from the Bakery in the Fort, an arrangement which he trusts will meet their approval. One of the Shops is situated on the left hand side of the cross Road in Bhendy Bazar near the Baboola Tank, and is the second house from the line of communication with the Duncan Road.

The other is at Omercurry nearly opposite to Mr. Tadman's Bakery, and next door to the new Chokey, in that quarter.

Both will have a Sign-Board marked 'JAMES BLAIR, Reel's Bakery,' to distinguish them from the Native Shops which are occasionally opened in different parts of the country.

Bombay 29th September 1819.

REEL'S BAKERY

JAMES BLAIR begs leave to inform his Friends, and the Public, that in consequence of the high price of Wheat he is under the necessity of announcing an encrease in the price of Bread, from the 1st of October next, when the following rates will be charged.

1st Bread, weight 13 ounces 52 reas,
2d Bread, ditto 13 oz. 44 reas,
Single Brown loaves 16 oz. 28 reas,

J. B. further takes leave to state that as he is desirous at all times of regulating his charge for Bread &c. by the actual value of Wheat in this Market, he will publish monthly for the information of his customers, a statement of the prevailing prices of that Article, and he submits the following Schedule of rates for the satisfaction of those who may favor him with their commauds.

Wheat from Rs. 16 to Rs. 24 per Candy.

1st Bread,	13 oz.	44 reas,
2d Bread,	13 oz.	36 reas,
Single Brown loaves,	16 oz.	24 reas,

Wheat from Rs. 24 to Rs. 32 per Candy.

1st Bread,	13 oz.	52 reas,
2d Bread,	13 oz.	44 reas,
Single Brown loaves,	16 oz.	28 reas,

Wheat from Rs. 32 to Rs. 40 per Candy.

Ist Bread,	13 oz.	60 reas,
2d Bread,	13 oz.	52 reas,
Single Brown loaves,	16 oz.	32 reas,

Wheat from Rs. 40 to Rs. 48 per Candy.

1st Bread,	13 oz.	68 reas,
2d Bread,	13 oz.	60 reas,
Single Brown loaves,	16 oz.	36 reas,

JAMES BLAIR, having recently discovered that the Servants of several Gentlemen on the Island who suppose themselves to be supplied with Bread from REEL'S Bakery, are in the habit of procuring Bread elsewhere of inferior quality, and frequently deficient in weight much to his prejudice; will feel extremely thankful to any of his customers having any cause of complaint to address a line to him on the subject, as the only means of his obtaining a correct knowledge of any disappointment or dissatisfaction on their part, and of correcting any abuses which may contrary to his wishes exist in REEL'S Bakery, as well as of tracing any frauds that may be committed elsewhere to the disadvantage of that concern.

Bombay, 29th September 1819.

FOR SALE.

A FEW Pipes and Hhds. of L. P. Madeira Wine, of Superior Quality. Apply to Captain THOMAS THATCHER.

Hummum Street.
Bombay 29th Sept. 1819.

Advertisement.

CALCUTTA JOURNAL.

THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL is supplied to all Stations subject to the Presidency of Bombay, and dispatched DAILY *(Sunday's excepted)* by the Dawk, at a charge of TWELVE Annas per NUMBER or TWENTY ONE ARCOT RUPEES per MONTH, if paid for by Reference to an Agent at Madras, or TWENTY SICCA RUPEES per MONTH, if paid for by Reference to an Agent in Calcutta, or by Remittance of Drafts in advance. POSTAGE AND ALL OTHER CHARGES INCLUDED.

No order for the transmission of the Journal can be attended, to without one of these modes of payment proposed being previously secured; and Letters addressed to the Office of the Calcutta Journal are requested to be *Post paid.*

Bombay, 29th Sept. 1819.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Firm of BAXTER and COMPANY, lately carried on at Bombay, whereof, NADIR BAXTER, ROBERT BAXTER, and JOHN YEATES were the Partners, has been disolved from the *Thirty-first July One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighteen,* and in consequence of various differences between the said Partners, the same have been finally determined by an award made, which directs amongst other things. That the said NADIR BAXTER and ROBERT BAXTER, are to receive to their own use without the interference of the said JOHN YEATES, all debts, due and owing to the said Partnership, and that they do also pay and discharge all Debts and Demands, whatsoever, against the said Partnership, or the said J. YEATES in respect thereof, and that they do indemnify and keep harmless the said JOHN YEATES from and against all such Debts and Demands.

That the said JOHN YEATES do pay to the said NADIR BAXTER and ROBERT BAXTER, on the *Fifth day of October next* the sum of Rupees Fifty Six Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty, in full satisfaction and discharge of all demands by them against the said JOHN YEATES.

Dated Bombay, Sept. 28th 1819.

J. H. CRAWFORD, WM. MILBURN. } *Arbitrators.*

For England.

THE ALBINIA'S Cargo being positively engaged, and now partly on board; She will depart with all convenient dispatch, and in the event *only* of not completing at this Presidency the total number of Passengers she can accommodate, will proceed down the Coast for that purpose touching at Tellicherry, Cochin, and Ceylon if necessary.

Bombay, 29th September 1819.

For Calcutta,

TO SAIL

On or about the 1st Proximo,

THE SHIP

ANN.

FOR Freight apply to Capt. ROBERT DICKIE, or POPE, HAMILTON, and Co. Bombay, 22d Sept. 1819.

LOST.

A Black and White Spotted English Setter Bitch, with a long Bushy tail answers to the name of DUTCHESS, whoever will bring the same to Messrs. WOOLER & Co. shall receive 30 Rs. reward.

Bombay 29th Spt. 1819.

FOR SALE

at the

Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Wills, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

Bombay, 29th Sept. 1819.

The following singular advertisement is copied from *The New-London Connecticut Gazette:*—

THE SUBSCRIBER.

Being determined not to move from this State, requests all persons indebted to pay particular attention to his.

New definition of an *old* Grammar, viz.

Present Tense.

Iam.	Thou art.	He is.
I am*	In want of money.	
Thou art†	Indebted to me.	
He is ‡	Shortly to be authorised for the want thereof to take the body.	

Unless immediate payment is made, you must expect to take a lecture upon my *new plural.*

The Subscriber offers for sale, at his store, two rods south of the Fish-market, the following articles, viz:—

Solid Arguments.

Hot Oysters, Boil'd Lobsters, Hams and Eggs, Butter and Cheese, &c.

Agitations.

[Cider, Vinegar, Salt, Pickles &c.

Grievances.

Pepper-sauce, Mustard, Cayenne-pepper, &c.

Punishments.

Rum, Brandy, Gin, Bitters, &c.

Superfluities.

Snuff, Tobacco, Segars, Pomatum, &c.

Extraordinaries.

Sea Serpents' Bones, Wooden Shoes, Water Witches, &c.

N. B. The above articles will be exchanged for

Necessaries, viz.

Bank Bills at par, Crowns, Dollars, Half ditto, Quarter ditto, Pistareens, Ninepenny pieces, fourpenny-halfpenny ditto, or cents.

Terms of Payment.

One-half the sum down, and the other half on the delivery of the articles.

Rudiments gratis, viz.

Those i debted for	Arguments
Must not be	Agitated
Nor think it a	Grievance
If they should meet	Punishment
For calling for such	Superfluities
Nor think it	Extraordinary
That I find it	Necessary
To demand immediate	Payment.

The smallest favour thankfully received.

ANDREW SMITH.

* Andrew Smith. † Any one the coat fits.
‡ Hezekiah Goddard, Sheriff's Deputy.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 17TH SEPTEMBER 1819.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the Division order issued by Brigadier General Smith, on the 5th inst. appointing Subadar Heera Nattoo, of the 1st Bat. 4th Regiment Native Infantry, to the Command of the Hill Fort of Poonadhur, vice Subadar Pursaudsing, pensioned.

Assistant Surgeon Kennedy, attached to the Court of Circuit and Appeal at Surat, is directed to take charge of the Medical duties of that Garrison until the arrival of Surgeon Robertson, and erable Surgeon Cruso to proceed to assume charge of his duties in Kandeish.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Assist. Surgeon Brydon M. D. to the Medical duties of the Zillah of the Southern Konkan, during Surgeon Whigham's absence from his station on Foreign Service.

18th September. 1819.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets for Infantry, having arrived in the licensed Ship Hannah on the 12th instant, and produced Certificates from the East India House of their appointments for this Presidency, are admitted on the Establishment, and promoted to Ensigns, date of rank to be settled hereafter.

INFANTRY.

Messrs. Richard Bulkley,
" John Neville,
" George Collings Robinson.

After the expiration of the furlough to Sea on Sick Certificate granted to Captain Litchfield of the 2d Regiment of Light Cavalry on the 27th of November last and extended to the 15th November next, by the Government General Order of the 31st of July last; the Governor in Council is pleased to permit that officer to continue up the Persian Gulf till the 1st of March 1820 as he is employed on the public Service by the Commissary General, without prejudice to his period of Service.

The following promotion is ordered to take place.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Sub-Conductor Edmund O'Donnell to be Conductor vice Darley gone to Europe.—Date of rank 1st August 1819.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extract (part of the 16th Para.) of the Hon. Court's despatch dated 7th April 1818.

Para 16th.—"Agreeably to our intention intimated in the 2d Para. of our Military letter of 23d September last, we have now to advise you of having sent by the Lady Lushington a case containing pattern Clothing, similar to that forwarded to the other Presidencies for general adoption in india."

The Clothing transmitted for the Cavalry being grey with orange facing the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the uniform of the 1st and 2d Regiments of Native Cavalry, shall be French grey, facing orange, and lace or embroidery Silver.

21st September 1819.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, is pleased to direct that the duties of the Paymaster to the Northern Division of Guzerat, be separated from those of the Paymaster to the Guicowar subsidiary Force, and that the former be conducted by the Paymaster of the southern division, who is designated Paymaster of the Province of Guzerat, and is to be allowed an assistant.

The head quarters of the Paymaster are fixed at Kaira, those of his assistant at Surat or Broach as the Paymaster may deem expedient.

A Paymaster is to be appointed to the force in Kandeish.

The Governor in council is pleased to separate the duty of paying the troops in the Northern, and Southern Konkan from the Military pay Office at the presidency, and to apoint a distinct paymaster in the Konkan.

Lieutenant William Henderson is appointed paymaster in the Konkan, and Lieutenant Hughes deputy paymaster to the Poonah Division of the army.

These measures are to have effect from the 1st of October, excepting the appointment of a separate paymaster in Konkan, which is not to take place till Lieutenant Henderson's return to the presidency from foreign service, under the orders of the 10th inst. appointing him paymaster to the force assembled under command of Major General Sir William Grant Keir.

Lieutenant Fireworker John J. S. Jervis is appointed to act as deputy commissary of Stores in Guzerat vice Osborne deceased—date of appointment 15th September.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extract of the Hon'ble Court's dispatches dated 14th, 21st, and 28th of April last.

Extract of the Dispatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department, dated 14th April, 1819.

Para. 4th.—We have permitted the undermention d Officers severally to return to their Rank on your Establishment, viz.

Lieut.-Colonel George Mackonochie. Lieut. John Addison.

5th.—We have permitted Mr. William Symonds Cooke, and Mr. John Gordon, severally to proceed to your Presidency, to practice as Surgeons; and we direct that they succeed as Assistant Surgeons on your Establishment; their Rank will be settled at a future time.

Extract of the Dispatch from the Hon'ble Court of Directors, in the Military Department dated 21st April 1819.

Para. 2d.—We advised you of our intention to present a Sword to Capt. Staunton, of your Establishment.

3d.—We have now to inform you, that the sword is forwarded (a number in the Packet) by the ship Barrosa, and we desire that our Governor will avail himself of the earliest opportunity which may offer to present it to Captain Staunton, in the name of the Company, as a mark of our approbation of his meritorious and gallant services at Korygaum in January 1818.

4th. Captain Lieutenant Andrew Campbell, of your establishment, has our permission to remain in England until the departure for your Presidency of the first Company's ships of next season 1819 | 20.

5th. We have permitted Mr. Christopher Kane to proceed to your Presidency to practise as a Surgeon, and we direct that he succeed as assistant Surgeon on your establishment; his rank will be settled at a future time.

7th. Brevet Captain and Captain Lieutenant John D. Crozier, has our permission to return to his rank on your establishment.

Extract of the Dispatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated 21st April 1819.

Para. 5th,—Major William L. Carpenter of your establishment, has our permission to remain in England until the departure for your Presidency of the first Company's Ship of next season 1819 | 20.

6th We have permitted William Taylor M. D. to proceed to your Presidency, to practise as a Surgeon; and we direct that he succeed as an assistant Surgeon on your establishment; his rank will settled at a future time.

22d September 1819.

Assistant Surgeon George Smytton, is appointed to the situation of Deputy Medical Storekeeper with the Poona Division of the Army, vice Wallace placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Commissioner in the Deckan; Date of appointment 29th August 1819.

Acting Conductor Innis Holebrook is appointed a Conductor in the Commissariat Department, vice Barter, who has taken his discharge and gone to Europe; date of appointment 25th June 1819.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—September 22d Captain J. W. Edgington 2d Regt. L. C. from Mhow.

Do. 26th Lieut. J. Sutherland 4 Regt. from Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.—24th Lieut. W. Lester H. Artillery to Serroor.

Do. 28th Lieut. G. W. Blachley 17th Regt. to Serroor.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We admire Curio, and would even court his good opinion, but he should recollect.

" Non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 29th SEPTEMBER, 1819.

The late arrivals from the Isle of France, have furnished us with but few articles of intelligence. Some Vessels employed in illicit trade, & slaving had been detained, and some of them condemned to H. M. Ships on that station.

The weather during part of last week was extremely variable. Tuesday and the succeeding day was fine, but a squall on the night of Wednesday, indicated the entry of the Moon into its new mansion, Hattia; or in other words the Elephanta began. Thursday it blew all day a strong breeze from the S. E. with a considerable fall of the Barometer, Friday Saturday and Sunday, the wind veered again to the S. W. with rain and occasional squalls. Monday was fine but the intervening showers still continne.

In our Supplement of to-day, will be found Mr. Grant's Speech, in the debate at the India House on the 3d of February, on the vote of thanks to the Marquis Hastings; it was recommended to our perusal by an esteemed friend, and finding so much to applaud, we have even at this late period, ventured to give it publicity.

Hadjee Mahomet Effendi, a Turkish gentleman of great respectability, arrived a few days since in a Bugala from Judda, he has travelled from Constantinople, through Persia, and Arabia, and is now about to visit the principal places in India.

Another distinguished Native from Bengal, has also lately arrived, his name is Meer Mahomed Hassan; he is a near relative of Mahomed Ali Khan's.

The Calcutta Papers announce that a meeting of the Commanders of Ships, in the Country Trade had taken place, for the purpose of establishing a Fund, on the plan of the Military, and Civil Funds, that are found to be so beneficial in their results; we purpose giving publicity to the Resolutions in our next Number.

The recent death of the King of Ava, or as he is more pompously called the Emperor of the Birmahs, and the atrocities committed by his successor, we trust will call our attention to that fine Country, the release of four millions of people from the yoke of a cruel despotism, would be an act worthy of our enlightened Government. The particulars of the disgraceful scene that occurred will be found under our Bengal head.

It will be seen by the Advertisement, that our Theatre will open on Friday next, and from the known celebrity of our *Corps* Dramatique, we anticipate a most delightful evening's amusement.

A new vehicle, called the Velocimanipede, or Phaeton in Miniature, has been constructed calculated to carry three persons. The centre, or body of the carriage, is supposed to be for a female; the front is for a gentleman to sit on a narrow saddle to guide it. At the back is a small dickey to work the hind wheels by machinery. It goes over a distance of ground of one mile in three minutes, and can be kept up at ease at eight miles an hour. It only weighs one hundred pounds.

In some private correspondence from Paris, a subject is alluded to which, in all probability, will ultimately constitute an interesting feature in the affairs of Europe. After mentioning the mission of the Swedish Col. Matschousky to St. Petersburgh, it is said, that the subject of the dispatches was supposed to be of the *highest importance*; and it is added, that the confident rumour at Paris is, that the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia have intimated to the King of Sweden, that he ought *to quit the Swedish throne*, the Emperor having at one time offered him in lieu thereof, a Government and six millions of revenue. It is affirmed that Bernadotte has acted with a degree of intemperance towards the King of Prussia, and that the Emperor has at last returned him several letters unopened. The Ministry at Paris, it is then stated, has sent Gen. Hulot to Russia, to intercede for the King of Sweden.

The latter part of the statement it is not easy to credit; for what interest can the French Government have in the permanence of the dynasty of Bernadotte? That the powerful influence of Alexander would be one day exerted in restoring the House of Vasa, with which he is connected by family relationship, our readers may remember we have always supposed probable, and that there must exist a large party in power friendly to such a restoration, when its representative shall appear worthy of the throne, may be reasonably believed, when we call to mind the grand historical recollections which that family cannot but revive in the minds of the Swedes. But the moment for this event is perhaps scarcely yet arrived. The youth to whom alone it is natural to look in the present conjuncture is, it has been understood, about to commence his studies at our University of Oxford, and though he bears about him the most hopeful promise, it would appear premature as yet to fix upon him too strong an attention. Circumstances, however, may exist, to accelerate an event which must always be probable, because it must always be natural.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

H. M. Ship Liverpool, arrived here on the 25th after a passage of Sixteen days, from the Isle of France.

The Upton Castle of this Port arrived also on Monday, from England, and last from the Isle of France.

H. M. Ship Conway destined for England,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

has been stationed at the Isle of France, to await the arrival of the Carron; when she would proceed on her voyage.

The trade from Mocha under convoy of the H. C. Cruizer Prince of Wales, anchored in Surat roads on the 20th inst.

The H. C. Ship York, and the Bombay Merchant, will take their departures for England in the course of this Month; both of these Ships have excellent accomodation for Passengers.

There was a Signal for a Ship yesterday evening, but at Sun down she was still a great way off. It was mentioned yesterday that some accounts of the Barossa, had reached the Isle of France, but we were unable to trace from whence it originated.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—September 24th. Arab Brig Sahurt, Marqudah Yacoob, from Mocha 6th Sept.

Do. 25th, His M. Ship Liverpool, F. A. Collier Esq. C. B. Captain from Mauritius 8th Sept.

Do. 26th, Ship Upton Castle, W. Howell, from London, 8th May.

PASSENGERS.

Per Liverpool.—Mrs. and Miss Norris, Major Hall, Captain Sutherland.

Per Upton Castle.—Mr. Richard Hitchings, Free Merchant.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Bombay Merchant, Clarkson, for London.
Ship Sophia, Edwin, for Bassoiah.
H. C. Ship York, Talbert, for London.
Ship Albinia, Lynn, for do.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. SHIP.

Seringapatam, Curlew, Liverpool.

H. C. CRUIZERS.

Sylph, Thetis, Benares, Antelope, Aurora.

H. C. SHIPS.

Bombay, Herefordshire Ernaad; Chartered Ships York, and Marquis of Hastings.

SHIPS OF THE PORT.

Asia Felix, Glenelg, Angelica, Carron, Minerva Grab, Sophia, Cornwall, Francis Warden, Samarang, Dalaloy, Bombay Castle, Diana, Hannah, Fazel Kureem, Upton Castle.

BENGAL.

Robarts, Jessy, Pascoa, Ann.

FREE TRADERS.

Jemima, Orpheus, Prince Regent, Thames, Bombay Merchant, Albinia, Ann.

ARABS.

Faz Rehmanee, Seton Grab, Ahmedy Grab, Sulimany, Durria Begee, Sahart.

CEYLON.

Minerva, Ariel brig.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—August 22d, Ship Britannia, W. Snowball from Rangoon 10th August.

Do. 23d, Ship Susan, H. Collingwood, from Bombay, Madras and Hisnapatam.

Do. do. Arab Ship Humoyan Shaw, Nacoda, from Muscat 27th June.

Do. 24th, Ship Venus, G. Dawson, from Madras 19th August.

Do. 26th, French Ship La Minerva, E. Le Cog, from Bourbon 21st July, and Pondichery 20th August.

Do. 28th, Ship Surry, T. W. Aldham, from England 22d April, and Madras 22d August.

Do. do. Ship Union, W. Skitter, from Boorong 13th ditto.

Off Calcutta.

Do. 22d, The Eliza and the American Ship Glide.

Do. 23d, The Exmouth, and Brig Dolphin.

Do. 24th, The Eyzel Allam.

Do. 25th, The Hamoyan Shaw.

Do. 26th, Susan and Venus

PASSENGERS.

Per Susan.—Lieut. and Mrs. Haig, Mrs. R. G. Morris Bombay Civil Service.

Per Surry for Bengal—Mrs. Mary Thomas, Mrs Elizabeth Grigg, Mrs. Poynton, Mrs. Mary Jane Earle, Mrs. Frances Isabella Hickey, Mrs. Sophia Wright, Misses Mary Poynton, Mary Thomas, Sophia Wright, Mary Wright, Charlotte Delamaine, Anna Delamaine, Emily Stewart, and Charlotte Noyes, Miss Caroline Grigg, Miss Louisa Grigg, and Master Christopher Grigg, Captain W. Thomas, many years Commander in the Country Service, Lieut. John Lucas Earle, 8th Regt. N. I. Mr. Wm. Hickey, Mr. Wm. Halford, and Mr. Thomas Grigg.

For Madras.—Mrs. Water, Miss Mary Ann Tully, Mis Catharine Campbell, Captain Thomas Douglas 5th Regt. N. I. Captain John Palmer, 5th Light Cay. Lieut George Murcel, 8th Regt. N. I. Lieut. Robert Waters, 8th Regt. N. I. and Lieut Charles H. Gigg, 12th Regt. N. I.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

In a day or two.

The Ship Elizabeth, W. Ostler, for London, via Madras.

Departures from Calcutta.

August 22d.—Brig Brothers, C. McNicol, for Madras.

Do. 25th, French Ship Adele, S. F. P. Deiplessex, for Havre de Grace.

Do. do. Ship Bengal, G. Woodward, for Liverpool.

Do. do. Ship Georgianna, G. Rogers, for Madras.

Do. do. American Ship Cadmus, R. Brumley, for New York.

Do. 26th, Bark Amboyna, D. Wilson, for Madras.

Do. 27th, Ship Tottenham, C. Davey, for Madras and London.

Do. do. Ship Prince Regent, J. Richmond, for Madras, Cape and Greenock.

PASSED TO SEA.

During the Week.

The Cambridge, Isabella and Eliza.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS AT THE FOLLOWING STATIONS, ON THE 28TH INSTANT.

Diamond Harbour.

Remain.—The Surry and Britannia, inward bound.

Passed down.—The Brig Brothers, Salasia, and American Ship Cadmus, and French Ship Adele.

Kedgeree.

Passed down.—The Brig Minerva.

Remains.—The Aurora, outward bound.

New Anchorage.

Remains.—H. M. Sloop Dauntless, to sail for Trincomalie in 3 or 4 days, the H. C. Ships Minerva, Rose, Atlas, and Streatham, also, the Aberdeen.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—September 2, Brig Ariel, J. Harvey, from Colombo 5th, Trincomallie 13th and Negapatum 21st August, Pondecherry 1st September.

Do. 4th Brig Maria, J. H. Carter, from Padang 9th August.

Do. do. Ship Luavig (Danish), A. N. Beck, from Copenhagen 13th April, Trincomallie 18th and Tranquebar 31st August, Porto Novo 3d September.

DEPARTURES.—September 3, Ship Surry, Thomas Hurt, for Calcutta.

Do. 4th, Brig Norfolk, Edward Oakes, for the Coast and Calcutta.

Do. do. Schooner Black Juke, William Eglan, for the Northward.

Do. 5th, Ship Lloyd, P. M'Pherson, for Masulipatam and Calcutta.

Do. do. Ship Mary, Alexander Scott, for London.

Do. 6th, Brig Maria, J. H. Carter, for Calcutta.

Do. 8th, Brig La Maria, Walker, for Sadras, Java and Manilla.

Do. do. Ship Luavig (Danish), A. N. Beck, for Calcutta.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—On the 8th Instant by the Resident at Nagpoor, James Gordon, Esq. Surgeon to the Residency, to Mary Louisa, only daughter of Major George Frazer, of H. H. the Nagpoor Rajah's Service.

On Wednesday the 15th Instant at St. Thomas's Church, by the Revd. N. Wade, Lieut. Stephen Slight of the Engineers, to Miss Harriet Anne, daughter of Lieut. Col. Gifford Commanding at Poonah.

BIRTHS.—At Anjar on the 15th August, the Lady of Capt. Morgan, Commanding at that Station, of a Son.

At Seroor on the 18th Inst. the Lady of Major Mayne, of a Daughter

On the 27 Instant the Lady of Captain John Hall, of the Hon'ble Company's Marine, of a Son.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On the 23d instant, Henry Manning, Esq. of the civil service, to Miss Sarah Caroline Russell, Daughter of Lieut.-General Russell, of the Bengal Establishment.

On the 24th instant, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. Wm. Carey, Lieut. William Caine, of H. M. 17th Foot, to Margarett Parker Berkeley Keene, youngest Daughter of the late James Herison, Keene, Esq. of Calcutta.

BIRTHS.—At Bareilly, on the 9th instant, the Lady of Lieut. J. J. Hamilton, 4th N. Regt. of a Son

At Bhaugleporc, on the 12th instant, the Lady of W. J. Lemarchand, Esq. of a Son.

At Cuel. same date, the Lady of Capt. G. D'Aguiar, 13th N. I. of a Daughter.

On Monday, the 16th instant, Mrs. Ann Nicholas, of a Daughter

At Dacca, on the 19th instant, Mrs. Ross, of a Daughter.

On Friday last, the 27th instant, Mrs. Miller, of a still-born male child.

At Gorackpore, on the 24th ultimo, the Lady of Capt John Gerrard, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 8th instant, on board his Budgerow, on the river at Dinapore, Lieut. Finnis, of 29th N. I.

At Chinsurah, on the 12th instant, C. M. Farrao, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Farrao, aged 4 years, 3 months and 22 days.

On the 18th instant, after a few hours illness, Henry, the Infant Son of H. Tyler, Esq.

In this City, same date, Knud Neilson Wolff, Esq aged 33 years.

On the 20th instant, Mr. Charles Pritchard, aged 28 years.

At Fort William, on the 22d instant, Mrs. Mary Sherwood, Lady of Col. Sherwood, aged 49 years.

On the some date, Mrs. Elizabeth Minor, age. 19 years, deeply regretted by her numerous relatived and friends.

At the residence of C. Morly, Esq. Chandpaus Ghaut on the 23d instant, Captain Andrew Allan 25th N. I. and Sub-Assistant Commissary, General—aged 34 years.

On Thursday last, the 26th instant, at his house in Chowringhee, after a few days illness, Samuel Munckley Dunize, Esq. Assistant Superintendant of Police in the Lower Provinces. His amenity of manners and benevolence of heart made him admired and beloved in every circle, and his death will be deeply lamented by all who knew him As a Classical Scholar he ranked high. The person who offers the last tribute at the shrine, of departed worth and merit, was an old school fellow, who had known him 17 years, and now, alas! regrets the irreparable loss of a constant, valuable friend, to whom he owed, many, very many obligations.

On Friday last, the 27th inst. at the early age of 28, Mr. John Gross: most sincerely regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.

Yesterday, the 29th instant Lieut Frederick Anstice; aged 29 years.

On the River near Budge Budge, on the 24th ultimo, Lieut, George Chidley Coote, 1st Batt, 20th N. I.

On board the Eliza at Sea, on the 31st ultimo, Lieut. Col. Weston, of the Bengal Army.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—This day, the 9th instant, in the Armenian Church, by the Reverend Mr. Arrathoon Shemavon the Vicar of the said Church. Gregore Arrathoon Avetick, Esquire, to Miss Catharine Burguez.

BIRTHS.—At Madura, on the 29th of August, the Lady of G. F. Gherry, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Bangalore on the morning of the 2d Instant, the Lady of Lieutenant T. Simkins of H. M. 34th Regiment, of a Daughter.

On the 26th August. Mrs G. Anderson, of a Daughter.

At Yanam, on the 18th August, the Lady of Mons. de Courson de la Viele trelio, Chief of Yanam, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On Saturday the 4th Instant, in the 35th year of her age, Elizabeth. Wife of the Reverend Marmaduke Thompson, one of the Presidency Chaplains.

The character of this excellent Woman was composed of a rare assemblage of Christian virtues, veiled beneath that "meek and quiet spirit which in the sight of God is of great price. But she desired not, nor needs, the praise of man; the praise she sought was that of God, and her record is with Him on high, while the memorial of her modest worth is engraven on the hearts and affections of her bereaved Family & Friends.

At Wallajabhad on the evening of the 28th August, Quarter Master John Park. H. M. Royal Scots.

On the 29th August, the infant Daughter of G. F. Cherry, Esq.

At Coimbatore, near Madras, on his way to that Station, on the 29th Ultimo, Major David Carstairs, of the 1st Battalion 8th Regiment Native Infantry, sincerely regretted by his Brother Officers.

At Masulipatam on the 19th Ultimo, Henry John Wesp Son of Lieutenant H. Newman, 20th Regiment N. I. aged two years, six months and nine days.

Much regretted at Wallajahbad, on the 31st August, Lieutenant and Adjutant Brody, of the 2d Battalion 24th Regiment N. I. A a yonng Officer whose prepossessing manners, and general conduct, would have ensured him the lastiug testimony of his Brother Officers.

At Tranquebar on the 28th July, Colonel Strecker of His Danish Majesty's Service a most excellent, worthy, good man; His loss will be deservedly regretted by numerous friends who knew his worth; leaving a large family to deplore his irreparable loss.

At Madras on the 6th instant, Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Stokoe of the 4th Native Veteran Battalion,

At Vepery on Sunday the 5th Instant, of the Spasmodic Cholera, Mrs. Sarah Selby, aged 33 years and 6 months, deeply regretted by a large circle of Relatives and Friends.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	31st August, 1819.	SELL.
8 As.	Six per Cent. Loan Promissory Notes.	12 A

VALUE OF SPANISH DOLLARS.

Sa. Rs. 205 per 100 Spanish Dollars.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 23rd August, 1819.

With the view to offer every possible advantage to the soldiers of the 21st and 22nd Dragoons. The Most Noble the Commander in Chief is happy to have it in his power to extend the period of Volunteering. and to throw open to their service, the 8th 11th. 13th and 17th Dragoons, as Corps into which they may make choice to volunteer under the instructions, as to Age. Bounty &c. &c. detailed in the General Order of the 24th of June, 1819. (No. 1702) issued to His Majesty's Forces in India.

With the view of giving the men of the 21st and 22nd Dragoons, ample time to make up their minds, eight clear days will be allowed them respectively after the receipt of this order, should they be desirous of remaining in India, and of availing themselves of the liberal advantages held out.

At the expiration of the eight days the volunteering is to cease, the returns are to be closed and the documents required by the General Orders, No. 1702, are to be prepared, and forwarded forthwith to the Adjutant General of his Majesty's Forces.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,
THOS. McMAHON.
Col. A. G.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

AUGUST 20, 1819.

Mr. B. H Hodgson, to be Assistant to the Commissioner in Kumaoon.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

THE 20TH AUGUST, 1819.

Mr. Colin Lindsay, to be Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium.

Mr. J Neavy, to be ditto to the Secretary to the Board of Commissioners in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces.

Mr T. J. Turner, to be ditto to the Collector of Meerut.

Mr. F. Townsend, to be ditto to the Collector of Bareilly.

Mr. H. Palmer, to be ditto to the Superintendent of the Western Salt Chokies.

Mr. J. Hunter, to be ditto to the Collector of Agra.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

AUGUST 20 1819.

Mr. T. T. Blackburn, to be Assistant to the Sub-Treasurer.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 29TH AUGUST, 1819.

Mr. W. Page, Assistant to the Magistrate of Nuddeah,

Mr. W. R. Clarke, ditto to the Magistrate of Bareilly.

Mr. E. Bury, ditto in the Office of the Register of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. W. N. Garrett, ditto to the Magistrate of the City of Dacca.

Mr. Robert Barlow, ditto to ditto of Backergunge.

Mr. J. C. Brown, ditto to ditto of Benares.

Mr. G. Clerk, ditto to ditto of the Subarbs of Calcutta.

Mr. C. Cardew, ditto to ditto of Jampore.

Mr. H. Manning ditto to ditto of Burdwaun.

The last arrival from the Eastward brought detailed accounts from Rangoon of the death of His Burman Majesty, and as we have devoted our present Number wholely to Asiatic intelligence, we embrace the opportunity of giving this at length, more particularly as the circumstances that accompanied and followed this event are such, as for the sake of humanity, we hope are very seldom heard of even in the despotic countries of the East.

The information has been transmitted to us from unexceptionable authority, and is of a very recent date, the first of the present month. It is the first account that has been received here, beyond the mere mention of the King's death, which we announced a few days since; and as we conceive it interesting, some parts indeed too painfully so, we lose no time in presenting it to the Public.

His Burman Majesty, the King of Ava, departed this life on the 5th June 1819, at a very advanced age; and after a reign of eight and thirty successive years.

The Prince Regent, grandson of the late King, succeeded him, and ascended the throne on the 6th; and on the 7th the remains of the deceased King (attended by his successors, with the Princes of Tauonoo, Prone, and others, as chief mourners) were, with solemn ceremony and grandeur, placed on the funeral pile, composed of Sandalwood and various other; odoriferous combustibles. The torch was applied to this by the hands of the Princes, and the mourners occasionally poured out costly oils on the fuel until the corpse was totally consumed: the ashes were carefully collected together, put in an urn, and deposited in a Royal Cemetry, as a relict for the future veneration of His deceased Majesty's decendants and relatives.

Though the indisposition of the late King had been attempted to be kept a profound secret, it was, nevertheless, known to the greater part, if not the whole, of the people, throughout the kingdom; and consequently alarming apprehensions of the consequences of a change, secretly agitated their minds for such an event is generally expected to be attended with public disturbances, and often indeed with much bloodshed. Fortunately, however, the foresight and precaution of His present Majesty, by promptly taking certain measures against future turbulence, and the agitation of the public mind, relieved his subjects from these apprehended evils as will appear from the sequel of this narrative.

After performing the solemn functions of a chief mourner, and closing the funeral rites of his deceased predessor. His Majesty's next care was to direct his attention towards the security of his dominions, to prevent the least commotion, and to preserve the tranquility and welfare of his subjects; to affect which, it was thought necessary for him to adopt immediate arbitrary measures. Having abundant reason to fear his own brother, the Prince of Tauonoo, (whose daring and violent spirit led him to form the design of seizing on the throne,) His Majesty ordered him to be arrested, together with the whole of his children, grandchildren, and the rest of his family, and on the 10th they were put into red bags, or sacks, and thrown into the sea!! an honourable mode of death, reserved by the laws and customs of the country, for the Royal descendants only!!!

The Prince of Prone, the uncle of His present Majesty, who was leagued in the treasonable confederacy, was also apprehended; and the King, after torturing him, and crushing his bones on the rack, committed him to close confinement, where, it was said, he was strangled on the 12th.

On the same day, another Prince, named Ma-au-woody, son-in-law of the late Prince of Prone, who was also concerned in the plot, was apprehended and put in prison; but the King having since prevailed on him to divorce his wife he has been in consequence released from his confinement; though at the same time he is reduced to the mortifying digrace of humbling and submitting himself to the immediate commands and pleasure of the Prince Khau-ra-woody-ma, his younger brother.

On the 15th, the Prince Leh-gain, whose eldest brother Mo-he-ning, is the son-in-law of the present Vice-Roy of Rangoon, was also executed, as one of the conspirators. On the 18th, one of the Prime Ministers, together with the Governor of the Western Province, Alloun-woon, were punished with death for the same crime.

The number of the principal personages attached to the cause and interests of the late unhappy Princes, who suffered death for their attachment to them, is said to be about fourteen hundred, and it is confidently believed that from ten to fifteen thousand men of the lowest class, have shared the same fate!!

The property of the Prince of Tauonoo, which has been by the Royal authority confiscated, subsequent to his death, amounted in gold, silver, diamonds, jewels, and other valuable articles, to about one million and four hundred thousand Ticals of flowered silver, equal to one million eight hundred and forty eight thousand sicca Rupees! The property of the Prince of Prone, which is supposed to have been considerably more in value than that of the Prince of Tauonoo, has been also confiscated; tho'by an order of the King, it is promised to be distributed among His Majesty's Army! whose fidelity has enabled him to carry his bloody purposes into execution!!

All the fire arms, &c. and other weapons which were found in the magazines, have been seized and carried to the Royal Arsenal.

His Majesty has granted pardon to the crews of five Warboats belonging to the late Prince of Prone, who, likewise, were engaged in the treasonable plot; but they are to be transported to Martaban, until further order.

After the re-establisment of perfect tranquility in the kingdom. His Majesty was pleased to make the following appointments and promotions, * * *

[*Calcutta Journal August 27.*

SEPT. 3.

Cashmere.—The following paragraphs on the affairs of this quarter are from the Government Gazette of yesterday.

The expedition to Cashmeer was not com-

(*Continued after the Poetry.*)

Poetry.

MASQUERADE SONG.

At the late Fancy Ball at Dublin Castle, Mr. Symes ably sustained the character of an Auctioneer, and in the course of the evening sung the following Song.

Why, what have you, o'er me to boast,
Ye noble, rich, or pretty;
Ye Bucks, ye Dandies, such a host,
That now crowd this great City?
However ancient be your race,
Or rich, or high, or knowing;
I tell you boldly to your face
'Tis I can set you going;
Can put you up, and knock you down—
A—going—going—gone.

The Auctioneer's an ancient trade,
Well known by men in passion,
For ever since the world was made,
Was "*knocking down*" the fashion.
Young *Alexander*, great in story,
Knock'd down Darius, Persia's glory;
And *Cæsar*, auctioneer of fame,
His foes knock'd down where'er he came;
And *lots* of Heroes of renown,
By turns "*set up*"—by turns "knock'd down,"
Were going—going—gone.

And in *our* days, tho' we're so knowing,
An Auctioneer so hearty
Kept all the world "agoing going"—
'Twas Nappy Bonaparte:
The Austrian, Prussian, and the Don,
He knock'd down for a CROWN, Sir,
'Till, in his turn, by WELLINGTON,
Was Boney too knock'd down, Sir,
No bidders for poor Boney now—
He's gone—for *ever* gone, Sir.

The *Dandy* too, with stays and scent,
The *Beauty* young, but knowing;
The *Member* too of *Parliament*,
At *their own* price are *going*.
Reformers placemen, Clergy sleek,
And *Orators* of Ton, Sir,
Themselves set up—preferment seek—
Which if they get, they're *gone* Sir:
And youth and beauty to a Crown,
Or withe'd age for *gold* knock'd down,
Too oft, alas! have *gone* Sir.

(*Continued from the third Page.*)

manded by Runjeet Sing in person as before understood, but by one of his confidential Chiefs, Dewan Chund. After he had received advices of the conquest of the province, he expressed his intention to proceed thither, but circumstances have since changed his mind, and he is now occupied in making choise of a faithful and able Governor!

The shrewdness and prudence, and the military skill of Runjeet Sing are well known to those who have had opportunities of appreciating his character, and it is probable that he will render Cashmeer even more productive than it has been to the King of Caubul. He has the genius and intrepidity to awe and control a great number of disaffected petty states, which are constantly on the watch to evade the payment of the stipulated tribute. While he lives, his power over those states will most likely remain unimpaired, but in the event of any accident befalling him, the Sik'h Empire will in all probability crumble to pieces at once, and be divided into a thousand conflicting interests.

Calcutta.—On Wednesday the 1st of September, the First Annual General Meeting of the Saugor Island Society took place at the Town Hall in Calcutta, at which the following changes took place in the Trustees and Members of the Committee of Management.

In the room of	*Were elected*
JAMES KYD, ESQ.	R. ROBERTSON, ESQ.
WM. RICHARDSON, ESQ	ROBERT KYD, ESQ.
JOHN HUNTER, ESQ. *and*	H. T. PRINSEP, ESQ, *and*
BABOO GOPEE MOHUN DEBB.	BABOO RADHAKANTH DEBB.
who went out by rotation	*to serve in their stead.*

As a proof of the promising prospects held out by the cultivation of the Island, we are proud to state that John Palmer, Esq. has taken for a lease of twenty years, rent free, on condition of clearing and cultivating it within that period of time, the whole of Gunga Saugor, one of the southern divisions of the Island; and that Baboo Hurrynarain Takoor, and Gopee Mohun Debb, have taken also a large portion of the north west division towards the river, extending for about five miles in length, on similar terms.

GRAND AND PETTY JURORS.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

BY inserting the following Extract you may do a piece of service to the Public, as it seems to be forgotten, if we may judge from the present practice. Yours, &c.

HINT.

SUPREME COURT.

Calcutta Gazette, the 25th of November 1790.

On Thursday last, the Judges required the attendance of Mr. Smoult, the Deputy Sheriff, in Court; and gave him particular directions that in future he should Summon Company's Servants and Merchants or respectable Tradesmen only, to serve on *Petty Juries* and that in the exercise of this branch of his office, he was not to decline Summoning any Gentlemen, how respectable soever, in consequence of his having before served in the capacity of Grand Juror.

Statement of Shipping in the River Hoogly, on the 1st of September

	Vessels	Tons
Hon. Company's Ships,	4	3961
Free Trader;	28	11972
Country Ships, employed in Country Trade,	28	11228
Country Snips, for Sale or wanting Freight,	48	20415
American Vessels,	7	2591
French Vessels,	6	2731
Portuguese Vessels,	1	180
Danish Vessels,	1	870
Arabian Vessels,	2	1275
Total,	125	55223
Free Traders in the River on the 1st Sept. 1818,	31	15307
Free Traders arrived from 1st Jan. to 31 t Aug. 1818,	85	39897
Free Traders arrived from 1s Jan. to 31st Aug. 1819.	55	21484
	30	18413

FROM RAFFLES'S ACCOUNT OF JAVA.

OPIUM.

The use of opium, it must be confessed and lamented, has struck deep into the habits, and extended its malignant influence to the morals of the people, and is likely to perpetuate its power in degrading their character and enervating their energies, as long as the European government, overlooking every consideration of policy and humanity, shall allow a paltry addition to their finances to outweigh all regard to the ultimate happiness and prosperity of the country. It is either eaten in its crude state as *mánta*, or smoked as *mádat* or *chándu*. In the preparation of *màdat*, the crude opium is boiled down with the leaves of tobacco, *síri* or the like, and used in a sticky or somewhat liquid state. In *chándu*, the opium is merely boiled down without any admixture, to a still thicker consistency, and rolled into small balls or pills, in which state, when dry, they are inserted into *bámbus*, and thus smoked. The crude opium is eaten principally by the people in the interior of the country, in the provinces of the native princes: the opium prepared for smoking is used along the coast, and generally in the other islands of the Archipelago; it is prepared by the Chinese. The use of opium, however, though carried to a considerable extent, is still reckoned disgraceful, and persons addicted to it are looked upon as abandoned characters, and despised accordingly. The effects of this poison on the human frame are so well described by the Dutch commissioners who sat at the Hague in 1803, and who much to their honours declared, "that no consideration of pecuniary "advantage ought to weigh with the "European government in allowing its "use," that together with the opinion of Mr. Hogendorp, who concurred with, them, I shall insert their statement here. The wish to do justice to authorities, whose views were so creditable to their country and their own character, and the importance of their opinion to an extensive population, will plead an apology for the length of the extract which I now present.

"The opium trade," observe the Commissioners, "requires likewise attention. The English in Bengal "have assumed an exclusive right to "collect the same, and they dispose of "a considerable number of chests containing that article annually at Calcutta by public auction. It is much "in demand on the Malay coast, at "Sumatra, Java, and all the islands "towards the east and north, and particularly in China, although the use "thereof is confined to the lower classes. The effect which it produces on "the constitution is different, and depends on the quantity that is taken, "or on other circumstances. It used "with moderation, it causes a pleasant, "yet always somewhat intoxicating sensation, which absorbs all care and anxiety. If a large quantity is taken it "produces a kind of madness, of which "the effects are dreadful, especially "when the mind is troubled by jealousy, "or inflamed with a desire of vengeance or other violent passions. At "all times it leaves a slow poison, which "undermines the faculty of the soul "and the constitution of the body, and "renders a person unfit for all kind of "labour and an image of the brut "creation. The use of opium is so "much more dangerous, because a person who is once addicted to it can "never leave it off. To satisfy that "inclination, he will sacrifice every "thing, his own welfare, the subsistence of his wife and children, and "neglect his work. Poverty is the natural consequence, and then it becomes indifferent to him by what "means he may content his insatiable "desire after opium; so that, at last, "he no longer respects either the property or life of his fellow creature.

"If here we were to follow the dictates of our own heart only, and what "moral doctrine and humanity prescribe, "no law however severe, could be contrived, which we would not propose, "to prevent at least that in future, no "subjects of this Republic, or of the "Asiatic possessions of the state, should "be disgraced by trading in that abominable poison. Yet we consider this "as absolutely impracticable at present "with respect to those places not subject to the state. Opium is one of "the most profitable articles of eastern "commerce: as such it is considered by "our merchants; and if the navigation "to those parts is opened to them (which "the interest of the state forcibly "urges), it is impossible to oppose trading in the same. In this situation "of affairs, therefore, we are rather "to advise, that general leave be given to "import opium at Malacca, and to allow the exportation from thence to "Borneo and all the eastern parts *not* "in the possession of the state."

"Opium," says Mr. Hogendorp, "is "a slow though certain poison, which "the Company, in order to gain money, "sells to the poor Javans. Any one "who is once enslaved to it, cannot, it "is true, give it up without great difficulty; and if its use were entirely "prohibited, some few persons would "probably die for want of it, who would "otherwise languish on a little longer: "but how many would by that means "be saved for the future. Most of the "crimes, particularly murders, that are "now committed, may be imputed to "opium as the original cause.

"Large sums of money are every year "carried out of the country in exchange "for it, and to enrich our competitors, "the English. Much of it is smuggled "into the interior, which adds to the "evil. In short, the trade in opium "is one of the most injurious and most "shameful things which disgrace the "present government of India. It is "therefore necessary at once, and entirely, to abolish the trade and importation of opium, and to prohibit "the same, under the severest penalties that the law permits, since it is "a poison. The smuggling of it will "then become almost impracticable, "and the health, and even the lives of "thousands, will be preserved. The "money alone which will remain in the "country in lieu of it, is more valuable "as being in circulation, than the profit which the Company now derives "from the sale of it.

"This measure will excite no discontent among the Javans, for the princes "and regents, with very few exceptions, "do not consume any opium, but, as "well as the most respectable of their "subjects, look upon it as disgraceful. "The use of opium is even adduced as "an accusation of bad conduct, and considered as sufficient cause for the removal or banishment of a petty chief."

Madras.

SEPTEMBER 9.

The afternoon Service at St. George's, Choultry Plain, will commence on Sunday next, and on every succeeding Sunday until further Notice, at *half past four* o'clock.

As a Tribute of respect to the Memory of the late lamented Dr. Mousley, *Archdeacon of Madras*, a Funeral Sermon was preached on Sunday morning last at St. George's Choultry Plain, by the Rev. E. Vaughan, Senior Chaplain, from the following Text, taken from Hebrews, Chap. 13, Verse 7.

"Remember them which have the rule "over you, who have spoken unto you "the Word of God; whose faith follo "considering the end of their conversa "on."

The Drawing of the Madras Lotter was continued on Tuesday, when the following Prizes exceeding 250 Rupees were drawn.

No. 2092, a Prize of 10,000 Rupees No. 3005, a Prize of 5,000 Rupees; No 2513, Prize of 1,000 Rupees; Nos. 141 2079, 4328, and 4086, Prizes of 500 Rupees; each.

The whole of the Drawings of both days will be published in the course o the forenoon.

From Bengal we are happy to learn, that seasonable falls of rain had taken place in some of the Upper Provinces, which have had the effect of lowering the price of grain, and of dissipating the gloomy predictions of a famine which had amost universally prevailed among the lower classes. We republish the following articles upon this subject, from the Calcutta Government Gazette.

"A letter from Dinapore of the 10th, notices the cessation of an unhealthy easterly wind, which had prevailed there for some time. A happy change in the occurence of heavy showers of rain about noon, which promised to continue, had raised the poor inhabitants from a wretched state of despondency, to the enjoyment of hope and a fair prospect of better times. On the 9th the worst sort of rice was selling at thirteen seers the rupee, and great alarm was experienced about the failure of the crops, and a consequent famine: but the fall of rain on the 10th, has happily dissipated the gloomy predictions which had been almost universally formed among the poor.

A letter from Cawnpore of the 9th inst. also mentions a seasonable fall of rain at that place. It had the immediate effect of lowering the price of grain, which up to that date had been extremely dear, and a famine, as usual, had been anticipated."

English Extracts.

TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1819.

If we may believe the *French* papers, the Minister of Saxe-Weimar has formally declared his belief to the Germanic Diet, that a great number of the students had been privy to the scheme of assassinating M. de KOTZEBUE, and that *Sandt* had been actually appointed by lot to carry into execution that pious enterprise. Several of the German Goverments had protested against the bad spirit prevailing amongst the students at Jena. *Sandt* had undergone a surgical operation, which it was thought might prolong his life.

It is not unconnected with the above subject to notice the proceedings at Exeter, on the removal of the Catholic disabilities. A petition to Parliament against any farther concessions was, on the motion of Mr. Prebendary DENNIS, carried; but the same Rev. Gentleman's motion of petitioning Convocation was negatived. It is remarkable that the High Sheriff convened on this occasion not the freeholders only, but also the inhabitants generally; therein being no doubt comprised that body which it is customary to call the rabble, or the people, as they are opposed or friendly to the views of those who speak of them. This body, therefore, in the county of Devon, we may infer, is hostile to the pretensions of the Catholics.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—APRIL 22.

CONVENTION WITH AMERICA.

Mr. F. Robinson said that to obtain leave to bring in a bill to enable his Majesty to carry into effect certain arrangements of a convention lately concluded between the government of this country and that of the United States of America, the useful and most convenient plan, he believed, was to move first for a committee, and in that committee to explain the objects of the measure in contemplation. He would therefore now move, that the house resolve itself into a committee, and in that committee he would state the nature of his proposition.

The motion of the right hon. gentleman was agreed to; the convention was referred to the committee, and the Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Robinson then stated, that he did not think that it would be necessary to trouble the committee with many observations. The measure he was about to propose was short and simple, and not likely to encounter any objections. The committee was aware, that by this convention the fisheries on a part of the coast where the United States had formerly the right of catching and drying their fish, had been ac-

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY BHAWOO PANDOORANGJEE, & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET.
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTERS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 29, SEPTEMBER 1819.

(Continued from the last Page.)

quired by us exclusively, and surrendered by them. It was however remarkable, that as the law now stood, we could not prevent the Americans from carrying on the fisheries which by the arrangements of this convention they had renounced; and they might fish off the port of Halifax, in Nova Scotia, without any power of prevention in the executive. If their fishing vessels were seized and carried into any of our ports in that quarter, for contravening the provisions of this treaty, they could not be condemned as prizes. It therefore became necessary for parliament to pass an act to enable the Crown to enforce the stipulations of this treaty. It was necessary to enable Government to enact regulations for the protection of the right of British subjects in that quarter. There were certain provisions likewise of the commercial treaty of 1815, to which it would be necessary to refer for the purpose of continuing them. He thought the best course would be for parliament not to enact specific regulations, but to empower his Majesty, by an order in council, to issue such directions as the subject might require. The right hon. gent. concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill to enable his Majesty to issue regulations for carrying into execution certain arrangements for the taking and curing of fish on the coast of Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Labradore, contained in a convention concluded between the government of this country, and that of the United States of North America.

Sir J. Newport did not feel himself called upon to give his opinion till the bill was brought in; but could not let the opportunity pass without expressing his dissatisfaction with the terms of the former convention, the consequences of which he called ruinous. The measure was one of the greatest importance, and ought to meet with the most ample discussion.

The motion was then agreed to, leave was granted to bring in the proposed bill, and after a few words from Gen. Gascoyne, who recommended that sufficient time should be allowed between the first and the second reading for those who were interested in the measure to make their applications to parliament, the house resumed, Mr. Robinson having answered, that no long time would be required, as the terms of the Convention were already well known.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS IN APRIL 1819.

Pursers.

William Wilde, — Active,
W. B. Murray, — Bulwark,
William Thomas, — Cadmus,
Thomas Wilcocks, — Cherokee,
Richard Snell, — Falmouth,
W. H. Hooper, — Hecla,
David Irwin, — Hetna,
George Marsh, — Helicon,
William Barrett, — Mycmidon,
John Jeremain, — Nautilus,
William Peche, — Northumberland,
Edward Blackmore, — Pandora,
Richard A. Cowan, — Rosario,
John Savage, — Sapphire,

Chaplains.

John [illegible], — Ganymede,
Edward Beatty, — Revolutionaire,
William Bowen, — Tribune,

Report made to the British Consul, at Rio, and Commodore Bowles, in the River Plate.

Rio Janeiro, March 6.—Lord Cochrane had hoisted his broad pendant at Valparaiso, in the Frigate Maria Isabel, of 50 guns, commanded by Captain Foster having on board 400 excellent seamen, and he had 10 sail of vessels of war, of all classes under his command, which were perfectly ready, and in the most efficient state for sea; two of them mounted 40 guns. That his Lordship had, by a special message, requested an interview with the Captain of the Ontario, and that the questions put to him by his Lordship were evidently intended to ascertain what was the amount of the specie which had been shipped in his Majesty's ship Andromache, Captain Sherriff, and Blossom, Captain Hickey, and whether the same was the actual property of the Spanish Government, or of any of its Authorities, these two ships being then on the coast with it on board. The impression remaining on the mind of the Captain of the Ontario was, that could his Lordship well ascertain this latter point, it was his intention to intercept these ships, and seize the property. As soon as this report was made to Commodore Bowles, he proceeded round Cape Horn in the Creole frigate.

Friday last Lady Mary Lonsdale, of Charles-street, and Mrs. Anderson, had an interview for some time with the Circassian lady, in the drawing-room of the Persian Ambassador's house. They found her particularly affable and communicative; her person is remarkably slim, of low stature, rather swarthy, but her features very handsome. She constantly sits in the front room, and generally wears a scarlet dress, the shadow of which may be seen through the blinds, which are so placed that she can see what passes in the street, and not be seen herself. On May-day, when the chimney-sweepers were dancing before the house, she threw back the curtain, and was plainly seen by a number of persons.

Crim. Con. at Paris.—On Wednesday last M. Mars, King's Advocate, concluded his argument for the prosecution in the cause of Madame B—, who was accused of criminal conversation with Dr. R——, her Physician. The depositions of a great number of witnesses, supported by a voluminous correspondence between the parties, left no room for the Public Accuser to doubt the criminality of Madame B——, but the law admited no proof of the criminality of her seducer, but as disclosed in his letters to her. M. Mars. entered at considerable length into the letters of Dr. R——, which, he contended, of themselves went to establish the adultery. M. Mars concluded, by demanding an imprisonment of Madame B——for six months. Dr. R——, he said, ought to be made to pay 1000 francs fine & suffer a year's imprisonment. The further consideration of the case was then postponed for a week.

The *Carlisle Paper* says, In consequence of a manufacturer of this city having lowered the price of weaving Ginghams 2s. per cent, a considerable number of weavers assembled in a tumultuous manner on Wednesday afternoon, broke some of his windows, and exhibited other tokens of their displeasure. They also held a kind of meeting upon the sands, at which they resolved to petition the Prince Regent to send them all to America.

New Street. Compensation Cases.—The Juries which have been lately summoned to settle the compensations claimed by several persons whose premises have been required for the purpose of forming the New Street, finished the cases lately brought under their consideration, on Friday the 7th instant. Precepts had been issued for the trial of seven claims, but three of them were compromised after the notices were given. The remaining four were tried and decided in the following manner, viz:—

Mr. Rutland, fancy jeweller, 117, Oxford-street, claimed 6529*l.* 3s. 1d.; reduced by the Jury to 4030*l.*

Mr. Monkhouse's Trustees, for Premises in Swallow-street, claimed 4102*l.*; reduced by the Jury to 3800*l.*

Mr. Brotherton, retail dealer in coals, 147, Swallow-street, claimed 2169*l.* 2s.; reduced by the Jury to 880*l.*

Mr. Smith, builder, in Vine-street, claimed 6837*l.*; reduced by the Jury to 2852*l.*

St. James's Chronicle,—May 11.

LONDON.

THURSDAY, MAY 13.—TWO O'CLOCK.

On Tuesday night the Marquis of Lansdowne brought forward his promised motion relative to the massacre of our countrymen, Arbuthnot and Ambrister, by the American General Jackson.

The Noble Marquis's demand of an enquiry into this subject was opposed by the Ministers, and rejected without a division. The arguments by which Lords Bathurst and Liverpool resisted the investigation, are not a little curious. They amount to this, that a British subject forfeits his right to the protection of his Country, by in any way engaging in the service of another state; though that state should be in alliance with his own government at the time of the engagement, and though the services for which he engages are merely civil—even nothing more than the conduct of a friendly negotiation between his native country and that which has employed him. That an Englishman so situated may be violently seized in a neutral territory, and borne from his counting-house to the gallows, without a murmur of complaint from his own government, is a proposition which would seem likely to startle from its novelty. And this outrage is perhaps scarcely justified by the impartiality of General Jackson in condemning to the cord along with two British subject, two subjects of a nation whose independence and security is guaranteed by a treaty with Great Britain; all four being taken in the purquits of peaceful life, and in a neutral territory.

An examination of this doctrine according to the principles of natural or political law, would unavoidably prolong the discussion to an inconvenient length; for the present it is enough to say, that it is wholly new; and that no jurist has ever yet maintained such a principle: and surely it must be lamented that an example should be given to those who are already willing enough to employ the arts of sophistry, in explaining away allegiance, by the use of such arguments to distinguish Englishmen out of that protection from their country, which they cannot forfeit but by a crime.

From a Paper laid on the table of the House of Commons, on Mr. Grenfell's motion, it appears (See our last column) that in the Financial Transactions of 1816, the public sustained a loss of 2,136,923*l.*, in consequence of the present system of borrowing for the Sinking Fund. Indeed the absurdity of borrowing to pay debts is self evident. A man who without necessity grants one mortgage to pay off another, incurs all the expence of the agency, without getting a step nearer his object. In the case of the public it is even worse; for there is all the loss which the loan jobbers always contrive to be considerable, in the fluctuation of the Funds. Mr. Grenfell's proposition upon this subject comes forward in the House of Commons this night.

(St. James Chronicle, May 13.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

Thursday the Prince Regent held a Court at Carlton House. At two o'clock the French Ambassador, attended by his Secretary, was introduced to the Prince Regent by Viscount Castlereagh, and conducted by Sir R. Chester, the Master of the Ceremonies. His Excellency delivered his credentials, and was most graciously received.

It having been determined to receive the Persian Ambassador with great state. Every arrangement was made at Carlton House for a full assemblage. A detachment of Life Guards appeared opposite in Waterloo-place. The Livery Servants of the Prince Regent put off their mourning for the late Qeen, on the occasion, and appeared in their State Liveries.

On the right side of the Grand Hall was placed a large painting of the King of Persia on horseback.

At twenty minutes before three, the trumpets attached to the Life Guards, stationed in Pall-mall, announced the approach of the procession of his Excellency; and the Guard of Honour, consisting of a detachment from the Grenadiers, with the band of the first regiment, made preparations for his reception. The procession of his Excellency was preceded by a numerous detachment from the Corps of Lancers, followed by six of the Prince Regent's carriages, with servants in their state liveries; five of them drawn by six bays, and the sixth by six superior black horses, surrounded by a numerous detachment of the Royal Horse Guards. The Arabian horses brought by his Excellency to England as a present to the Prince Regent were drawn up in the front of Carlton-house in the court-yard at the time of the arrival of his Excellency. Two of the carriages contained presents brought for the Regent as followed:—

A Gold Enamelled Looking Glass, opening with a Portrait of his Persian Majesty; the object of which was to exhibit, at one view, the portraits of two Sovereigns; the one in painting, the other by reflection; and around which were poetical allusions.

A Gold Enamelled Box.

A magnificent costly Sword, celebrated in Persia for the exquisite temper of its blade; the sheath ornamented with emeralds, rubies, and diamonds.

A string of Pearls.

Carpets of Cashmere Shawl, composed of four distinct pieces; the principal carpet is in length 17 Persian yards, breadth 9 yards. They were manufactured for the King of the Afghans, who sent them as a present to the Shah, and who, without hesitation, sent them as the greatest rarity he possessed, to the Prince Regent. In Persia they are inestimable, such a specimen of manufacture being there hitherto unknown.

Two Carpets of Herat.

A large Painting of his Persian Majesty.

Ten magnificient Cashmere Shawls, of various sizes and denominations.

His Excellency was dressed in a rich embroidered robe; his turban ornamented with jewels, carrying a silver stick or staff, his Excellency leaning on the arm of Sir R. Chester, being a little lame from a kick he received on Tuesday from one of his horses.

The Prince Regent being seated on his throne, Viscount Castlereagh and Sir R. Chester introduced and conducted his Excellency into the presence of the Regent to deliver his credentials; he also had the honour of an audience, when he was graciously received. After the Ambassador had retired from the Royal Presence, he viewed several of the state apartments previous to his departure.

At half past three the Algerine Ambassador, attended by Mr. Salame, his Excellency's Interpreter, arrived at Carlton House in one of the Regent's carriages, the servants in their state liveries, with the six beautiful horses brought by his Excellency as a present to the Regent; three of them light greys, one iron grey, one black; one of the light greys had been rode by the Dey of Algiers, and was most richly and costly caparisoned with a saddle, shabrac, bridle, winkers, and holsters most richly embroidered with gold, with wide silver stirrups, made according to the fashion of that country, with fillagree ornaments. The other numerous and costly presents were sent to Carlton House in the course of the morning.

His Excellency had the honour of a closet audience of the Prince Regent.

The Austrian Ambassador, the Ambassador from the Netherlands, and the Sicilian Minister had also audeirces of the Prince Regent.

After the Regent had concluded his reception of the Foreign Ambassadors, his Royal Highness held an Investiture of the Order of the Thistle, which was conferred on the Earl of Aylesbury.

[*St. James's Chronicle,—May* 22.

COURT OF CHANCERY, MAY 13.

EX-PARTE JACKSON.—JUDGEMENT.

LIABILITY OF ASSIGNEES.

This long litigated cause is at length disposed of. It came on the first thing this morning, and occupied the attention of the Court till very

nearly its rising. Our Readers will recollect that the Lord Chancellor, on a former occasion, expressing his conviction of its importance to Assignees in general, gave liberty to the parties to re-argue it, if they thought fit. This course was adopted, and Mr. Montague, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Trower, and Mr. Raithby, were severally heard in support of their respective clients. The Lord Chancellor then proceeded to give judgment; he took a minute review on the part of the case which respected the liability of the Assignees to be responsible for certain moneys which were said to have been lost by their negligence or default. In the course of his observations, his Lordship said, that he did not mean to attribute to the Gentlemen in question, in the smallest degree, peculation or inattention, more than to the most respected Merchant in the city of London, or any other place in the kingdom. In deciding this case, it was impossible to think that much mischief would not be done if the principle on which that decision was founded was wrong.—If such was the case, it would be fraught with the greatest inconvenience, for it might on some future occasion be advanced as a precedent. On those grounds, his Lordship had read the papers over and over again before he would come to a decision. His Lordship was not aware that the Court had ever held that Trustees or Assignees could plead the extreme difficulty that might arise in a case in which they had not used proper diligence, and inspected into the affairs; in fact, it would be a very dangerous principle to lay down, as from their situation they would be naturally placed in such a character as nothing else would have the effect wished for.—Here was a loss of 1000*l.* from the estate, and he was afraid that the Assignees must be responsible for it; for his Lordship felt that if placed in a similar situation he might have fallen into the same difficulty. If the Assignees could prove that they were not bound to examine into the accounts, the case would be altered; but until that was done, he must hold them to be responsible.—His Lordship had read the Report of the Commissioners; he had heard the case re-argued, and his opinion remained unchanged. His Lordship was too near the grave to expect to lay down any new practice, but he had the satisfaction of knowing that he did but his duty, and upon the whole, he felt himself bound to say, the assignees must, under all the circumstances, be answerable for the loss in question.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

ARMY EXPENDITURE.

An account has been laid before Parliament of the Extraordinary Expenses of the Army, incured and paid by the Paymaster-General of the Forces, from 25th Dec. 1817, to 24th Dec. 1818, both inclusive. It state their gross amount at 1,205,314*l.* 13s.; but there was brought in aid the following sums:—

Amount received, in repayment of a Sum advanced out of the Army Extraordinaries, in the year 1814, to the King of France, on his return to France . .	£200,000 0 0	
Amount of sundry sums repaid into the Bank of England, being Balances of Moneys issued & included in this & former Accounts of Extraordinaries.	11,210 8 5	£211,210 8 5
Making the net Amount. . . .		£994,104 4 7
The Sum which was granted to pay these Expenses, in last Session of Parliament was.		£1,350,00 0 0
And there was Balance remaining unissued of the Grant for the year proceeding, of.		£67,113 14 1
Making the Total applicable for Extraordinaries in 1818 .		£1,417,113 11 1
Deduct Expendeture of 1818, as above.		£994,104 4 7
Balance in hand, to the Credit of the Extraordinaries of the current year, 1819 . .		£423,009 6 6

In the details of the Expenditure for last year, the friends of African Civilization will be gratified to meet with the following donations:—

Joseph Ritchie, proceeding on a Mission to the Interior of Africa, for Bills drawn from Paris, for the Expenses of Outfit, &c.	£1,200 0 0
Captain W. Gray, Commanding an Expedition to the Interior of Africa, for the Expenses of the Expedition. . . .	£1,520 0 0
Joseph Stuart, as a Gratuity for his Services in accompanying Capt. Gray on his Mission.	£72 2 0
John Traverse, sen. in payment of the Reward held out to his son, Corporal Charles Traverse, of 3d Foot Guards, who died while serving with the Mission under Major Peddie, in Africa.	£118 15 4

[*St. James's Chronicle.—May 15.*

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

FEBRUARY 3D.

Thanks to Marquis Hastings.

Mr. *Grant* said, that he reluctantly offered himself to the notice of the court. He had sincerely concurred in the vote of thanks to the Governor-general, which was now proposed to the proprietors by the executive body, (namely, a vote of thanks for his military achievements) and not apprehending that it would be necessary for him to take a part in the discussion which might arise upon it in that court, he had rather expected to remain silent. But the strain of argument pursued by the two honourable proprietors (Messrs. Jackson and Hume) compelled him to speak. To the doctrines so loudly advanced by these honourable gentlemen, and particularly the second in the debate (Mr. Hume), upon the subject of extending the territorial possessions of the Company, he entirely dissented. Upon this, and upon every important subject brought before the general court, his constituents had a right to know his sentiments, and he now felt himself called upon by a sense of duty to deliver them on the present occasion. (*Hear, hear* ?) He should advance no new opinions framed to bear upon the question of the day, but assert those opinions which he had from conviction uniformly maintained for many years, and which were supported by very high authorities. The two honourable gentlemen objected to the clause in the proposed vote, which expressed the concern of the court at the extension of the territorial possession of the Company. One of them had treated this language as an affection of a principle, which in practice was long gone by; as a form which might now be discarded, when, notwithstanding the use of it, so many annexations of territory had been made to the Company's dominions, and the court of directors never thought of restoring any one of them. The other hon. gentleman applauded at great length the policy of extending our dominions, as a wise and magnanimous policy, outgrowing ancient prejudices, adapted to our altered circumstances, enlarging our resources, strengthening and consolidating our power, and securing our future tranquility. Sir, (said Mr. Grant) the law of the land on this subject remains unchanged. It still declares "that it is contrary to the "wish, the honour, and the policy of this coun"try, to pursue schemes of Indian conquest "and ambition." The sentiments and the orders of his majesty's government are still in union with the law. One of the documents now before this court is a recent letter from the secret committee, which is the organ of government, to the Governor-general in council, expressing great concern at any extention of territory. The opinion which the Court of directors are well known to have, in agreement with the legislature, long maintained on this question, and to have formerly particularly contended for, they still hold. (*Hear, hear!*) They have not, in the course of many years, expressed approbation of any one of the conquests or annexations made, excepting that of Mysore, the war against which was strictly defensive, Tippoo Sultan having, by professedly aiming to destroy the British power in the Deccan, rendered that resistance necessary which destroyed him. And Lord Hastings himself asserts, in his expository address to the inhabitants of Calcutta, that he had, in the late military expedition, no intention of adding a rood of land to the Company's possession. (*Hear, hear!*) What do the hon. gentlemen then mean by arguing as if all recognition of the declared principles of all the existing authorities might now be dispensed with, and we should at once, by dropping every symptom of repugnance, imply that we feel satisfaction at the late acquisitions, and thus effectually justify and confirm the accusation which other nations have long been prone to advance against us, as pursuing a systematic course of Eastern conquest and subjugation? In this country the injustice of the charge is known, particularly by those acquainted with the sentiments of the persons who have administered the Company's affairs. Why then, he asked, should they, the court of directors, now give up those principles they had so long avowed? (*Hear, hear!*) Forgetting all that they had said, could they now turn suddenly round, without being guilty of inconsistency? Because they felt it necessary to avoid the appearance of inconsistency, the hon. gentlemen (Mr. Hume) entered into a defence of Marquis Hastings, in a way that the noble Marquis himself might not desire. What is the authority which would warrant the hon. gentlemen to place the Company and the nation in so disgraceful a light before the world? Their sole ground seems to be, that the court of directors have not restored any of the territories which have been acquired since the law of 1784. But do they not well know, in the first place, that the power of restoring territorial acquisitions does not rest with the court of directors?—(*Hear, hear!*) Is it not known, in the next place, that Lord Cornwallis, who had, during his first government in India, shunned as far as he could the extension of our territories and of our political influences over foreign courts, was sent out a second time in 1805, by the concurrence of his Majesty's government (at the head of which were Mr. Pitt and Lord Melville), and of the court of directors, in order to carry on the system on which he had before acted? His premature and lamented death, which was a heavy loss to the Company and the nation, frustrated much of the designs he entertained for the establishment of another and a safer political system; but in consequence of the measures which he had commenced, several tracts of territory on the western side of the Jumna were relinquished; the alliances which had been formed with various petty states, far in the centre of Hindostan, were dissolved, and thus matters continued until the late commotions. It was Lord Cornwallis's opinion, that on the eastern side of Hindostan, the Jumna should be the boundary of our possessions, and that maintaining friendly relations with other states, we should leave them to themselves, not seeking to interfere in their politics or affairs, nor to establish a controul over them by means of political residents and subsidized troops; and that in this abstinence we should find our best security and prosperity. Mr. Grant professed the highest respect for the sound judgment, the eminent rectitude, and the just political views of that distinguished nobleman, whom, as a public character, he could not rank second to any one who had acted on the Indian theatre, unless perhaps the first Lord Clive, who maintained a congenial policy. (*Hear, hear.*!) Mr. Grant said, he had originally conceived the system of Lord Cornwallis to be wise, and he had since seen nothing to alter his opinion, but much to confirm it, and the hon. proprietor (Mr. Hume) must excuse him if he defered to that opinion. Lord Cornwallis, after his second arrival in Bengal, had prepared a long dispatch to the court of directors, fully explaining his sentiments upon the system of foreign alliances and controul which he found established there. Unhappily he did not live to finish and sign that dispatch; but by the care of an honourable friend now present, (Mr. Robinson the director) who so much to his own credit then acted as the confidential private secretary of his lordship, that valuable document was now a record in the India House, and Mr. Grant regretted that he had it not then to produce. It describes in strong terms the ill consequences of extending our conquests and alliances, as occasioning throughout Hindostan an injurious suspicion of our aiming at universal political controul, and as in its nature calculated to involve us in inextricable embarrassments and interminable contests, without affording the prospect of any corresponding benefits. (*Hear!*) One would almost think, said Mr. Grant, that there was something prophetic in his Lordship's description. He (Mr. Grant.) did not mean to impeach the motives of those who had most favoured the system of extending our influences: he wished to allude to them with all just deference and respect; but he trusted that as having likewise a humble duty to discharge, he might be permitted to express his own opinions, at least honestly and deliberately formed, and he might also, after hearing the honorable proprietor (Mr. Hume) so much vaunt, and so zealously advocate the extending system, be allowed to enquire a little into its nature and effects. That system he considered as having acquired a more extensive and important character in the year 1802, by the treaty of subsidy, called the treaty of Bassein, then concluded with the Peishwa, the first member of the Mahratta aristocracy. He was at that time a fugitive from his own dominions. This treaty procured him the support of the British power to replace him on his musnud. By it he agreed to receive a subsidiary force from us for his protection and a British resident or minister to counsel him in his political conduct towards other states: that is, in fact, he became a dependent on the British government. Although in his necessity he submitted to such terms, it was evident, by his behaviour both before and after the treaty, that he utterly disliked them, and it was naturally to be expected that he would wish to avail himself of any favorable opportunity to be freed from them. And certainly the justice of such a treaty so imposed upon him, with an evident view to our own advantage, may well be questioned. The professed principle on which this course of policy was pursued on our part was that of tranquillizing India. And what were the consequences? alienation in the mind of the Peishwa, and jealousy and alarm respecting our designs in the minds of the other Mahratta powers. They regarded the treaty with their chief, as placing a British head on Mahratta shoulders. (*Hear, hear!*)

In three years two wars followed between those powers and the British government: wars carried on with great military glory on our part, but at a large expense of blood and treasure, with new acquisitions of territory and an increase of many millions to the Company's Indian debt. Neither did the consequences stop here. The Peishwa, no longer an independent power, lost all respect and influence with foreign states, and seems to have lost yet more, the spirit of a sovereign. His internal government, still left to himself, was wretchedly conducted, the administration of justice neglected, but the revenues strictly exacted, and his Jaghirdars discontented. If any tendency to commotion appeared, our subsized troops were at hand to suppress it. The people suffering under bad government, imputed all their evils to us, and the British name became most unpopular among the. A part of the Peishwa's native army was disbanded when he put himself under the protection of a British force. The armies of other native princes, who had in the same manner come under our protection, had also been reduced. Many of these disbanded troops, who were soldiers by birth, who had no other profession and could get no other service, swelled the ranks of those marauders called Pindarries, who have long existed in India, but have of late years undoubtedly very much increased. It is not disputed that the Mahratta chief, Scindiah and Holkar at least, have encouraged those freebooters; and with the view to the formation of a force which, without appearing to be theirs, might be auxiliary to them and annoying to the British territories. The hon. proprietor blamed the Court of Directors for not having, at an earlier period, sent out orders to attack and disperse the Pindarries; but surely whilst the Pindarries offered no injury to the Company's territories it would have been premature to attack them. The system in question was in operation when Lord Hastings entered on his government. Mr. Grant said, he did not mean to imply that his lordship did not do right in determining to put down the Pindarries, who had at length made some incursions into some parts of our territories, or that, when advancing against them, he was opposed in the field by the armies of different Mahratta chiefs, he must not have combatted those armies. He acted according to the circumstances in which he was placed, and acted with great ability; but it did not therefore follow that we were to be elated by accessions of territory, that such accessions would better our condition, that the proprietors of East India stock might not speak their sentiments and the sentiments of the legislature when an accession of dominion took place. (*Hear, hear!*) Mr. Grant said, he meant to point out what he conceived to be the origin of those troubles, and the consequences of the system for which the hon. gentlemen now contended. He could not doubt that the growth of the Pindarrie power, and the recent as well as former conduct of the different Mahratta chiefs, might all be traced to our system of political influence and controul, and to the jealously and hostility thereby planted in the minds of the native princes and people. To these causes he thought the conduct of the Mahratta chiefs in the years 1803, 1804, and 1805, and in the recent transactions, might fairly

be ascribed. In those recent transactions they were immediately the aggressors, and they little scrupled the violation of treaties; but did they not consider us the first aggressors, and themselves as originally the injured parties? And when the weak act under this impression against the strong, are not they too apt to have recourse to sinister ways? But the hon. gentlemen thought that now at length the great work of tranquillizing India was accomplished, and our power placed on a solid and permanent basis. Mr. Grant said, he most sincerely wished it might be so. The question of our future situation in India was now the great momentous question. Lord Hastings had indeed expressed himself strongly in favour of our future prospects; and his lordship's opinion was entitled to great consideration. But the opinion of Lord Cornwallis had hitherto been rather verified, and our past experience did not lead to sanguine conclusions. He (Mr. Grant) was afraid the same causes of jealousy and disaffection among the native chiefs and people of Hindostan would still continue. The recently formidable corps of Pindarries had indeed been routed and dispersed; but from the manners and habits of the people of India in many parts of which government and civilization are still very defective, new corps of marauders might be expected to arise. Our territories in the centre of Hindostan are now stretched to an alarming extent. In direct dominion, or authoritative control, our power reaches, if Lord Hastings' expression be not misunderstood, even to the Indus. (*Hear, hear!*) This is an astonishing surface of country over which we are to diffuse ourselves; and Mr. Grant wished gentlemen to pause and consider well our situation before they adopted the exulting views of the hon. proprietor (Mr. Hume), or blamed the Court of Directors, if they feared a little for the consequences of the system of indefinite extention. If a man like Marquis Cornwallis saw in his day nothing but confusion and trouble, instead of peace and tranquility, arising from such a system what would he think at the present hour, could he be restored to his country, to see that the Company had nearly doubled the surface over which their possessions or influence extended? (*Hear, hear!*) That a handful of foreigners should, in our old and limited possessions on the south-east of India, where the people are more submissive, have succeeded in establishing a quiet rule, is a marvellous thing; but to establish our authority over regions, comprehending in all perhaps eighty millions of people, among whom are many turbulent unsettled tribes, must be an achievement of far higher difficulty. To maintain this vast dominion we have of all descriptions of Europeans, civil and military, not more than forty thousand. We are a people altogether dissimilar to the natives, in origin, language, manners, customs and religion, and our government (our direct government) over them is attended, perhaps necessarily, with this disadvantage, that offices of trust and importance under it are not open to natives, Hindoo or Mahommedan. The latter indeed are, independently of this circumstance, generally hostile to us, because we have put an end to the ascendency they possessed in various parts of Hindostan; and the higher ranks of both races must feel it as a permanent cause of dissatisfaction with our government, and of secret disaffection, that they cannot hope to rise under it to distinction and eminence. This is a singular feature in one of the most populous and extensive empires of the globe, that the natives (saving only the few who rank as chiefs or sovereigns) do not participate in any of the superior functions, civil, military, or political, of the state. (*Hear?*)

We now hold a greater extent of dominion, direct or authoritative, than any of the Mogul sovereigns possessed. In the time of those sovereigns there were at least twelve soobadars or viceroys over the principal divisions of the empire, but yet, under the most vigorous reigns, hardly a year passed without commotion in one quarter or another. The native Rajpoot governments dispersed in the centre and western parts of India, are made up of the same people and are of the same defective charecter as those of the Mahratta governments, only with less power. When freed from the oppression of the Mahrattas, the Rajpoot chieftains will probably have continual quarrels with each other, and require our interference by military coercion. Must not the military force requisite to keep all those countries in subjection be very great. In time of European war, when also India may be more liable to disturbance, will the British islands be able to supply that portion of European troops which ought always, to enter into the composition of our Indian armies? And what have we gained by all our acquisitions of territory? The Company's debt is now as great as it was about the end of the former Mahratta wars in 1805, that is about thirty-three millions; our establishments have grown with our acquisitions; we had a surplus revenue when our possessions were far less extensive, but for many years past, with all the conquests and annexations we have made, our Indian income has hardly equalled the Indian expenditure even in time of peace; repeated orders have been sent by the court of directors to reduce the establishments civil and military, but with very little effect, and now, whilst the countries recently acquired are not so productive as those in the south and east of India, our establishments must be unavoidably augmented. Hitherto, also, we have had a long and almost uninterrupted career of military success. Is it consistent with the course of human affairs that this should be perpetual? Are we to look for a continued succession of eminent talent, and for unvarying prosperity?—(*Hear, hear!*)—To act upon such expectations would certainly be going beyond the limits which human prudence would warrant; but such is our situation in India, so much does our safety depend on success and on public opinion resulting from it, that even one serious check might be felt in the very centre of our old possessions. The hon. proprietor (Mr. Hume) had alluded to an occurence in the war carried on by Lord Lake. Mr. Grant presumed the hon. gentleman adverted to the disastrous retreat of Col. Monson; that circumstance was sufficient to shew with what eagerness any adverse event would be improved against us. I have known (said Mr. Grant) India longer than the hon. gentleman (Mr. Hume). I remember, when in the year 1781, Mr. Hastings was involved in perilous circumstances at Benares, zemindars at the extremity of Bengal, even in Chittagong, began to erect their heads and to look about them. They did not probably meditate rebellion, but they would readily have availed themselves of any public confusion to withhold their rent; and here lies one part of our dangers. If commotions should arise, and the revenues should not be realised, how would our armies and other establishments be paid? The separations made by the last charter between the political and commercial departments of the Company, do not leave the commercial treasury in this country available for political expenditure, and bills cannot be drawn on the court of directors as formerly for large political loans. Indeed the profits of the trade could not, at any time, sustain such demands. If then, in the progess of events, disturbances should happen in our more recently acquired, more distant, and less settled possessions; if war should be prolonged and the territorial revenues of the Company be unequal to the expense, what resources would remain but an application to parliament? and the question would then come before the country gentlemen of this kingdom, whether the British people should be taxed for the support of Indian war and extended Indian dominion. Gentlemen will consider how such a question, of which he dreaded to think, would be received in the House of Commons.—(*Hear, hear!*)

All these considerations he thought abundantly sufficient to determine the court against departing from the doctrine so long maintained by the Company, with regard to extension of territory, and against the amendment suggested by the hon. gentleman. That amendment said, the Marquis had *anticipated* the proceedings of a hostile confederacy; that was more than the Marquis himself had said. The amendment said also, that he had strengthened the British interests in India against future aggression. Mr. Grant confessed that he was not prepared to adopt this conclusion, and he should be wanting in his duty to his constituents if he assented to what he did not feel; but to omit in the vote of thanks the clause which expresses concern at the extension of territory, would be virtually a dereliction of that policy which the Company had hitherto professed.—(*Hear, hear!*)—With respect to another point which the hon. gentlemen have agitated, the power and the practice of originating such motions in that court; no doubt such motions might come from the directors, or from the proprietors and sometimes they had come from the one body, sometimes from the other; but with every deference to the proprietors, he would submit that they could not in general enter the court prepared to form motions upon subjects of a complex and important nature, requiring much previous knowledge; and when the question came to be, whether two or three of the proprietors who might have more information, or the twenty four gentlemen composing the court of directors, who were habitually conversant with the Company's affairs and acting under official responibility which did not attach to the proprietors were most likely to bring forward a well-digested and suitable proposition, he could not help thinking the decision should in general be in favour of the directorial body, and therefore that the first suggestion of resolutions such as the present, should usually rest with them. As to the terms used in the vote now proposed, describing the services rendered by Marquis Hastings, he thonght they were equivalent to those empployed on occasions of the like nature in characterizing the services of the most illustrious of his lordship's predecessors, and needed not such additions as the hon. gentlemen would introduce by their amendment. The thanks of great public bodies hould be marked by a temperate dignity of expression, which is more forcible than a studied accumalation of words, for these rather weaken than strengthen. If, however, it was the sense of the court to adopt that part of the amendment which went to the addition of some epithets, he should not hold up his hand against it. Mr. Grant apologized for engaging the attention of the court so long, but hoped the importance of the subject on which he had felt it is duty chiefly to dwell, would justify him to his constituents. (*This speech was received with much applause.*)

SELECTIONS.

SALAME'S EXPEDITION TO ALGIERS.

Of all the triumphs which have ever crowned the arms of Britain, there is none which gives occasion for so pure an exultation, as the victory of Algiers. Other combats have been distinguished by as glorious a display of skill and valour (none could boast one more honourable), but never was British prowess displayed in a cause so unalloyed with any unworthy motive of private interest or private resentment. At Algiers, Britain appeared but as the powerful friend of the feeble, and the guardian of the Christian name; with no object but the freedom of mankind, no ambition but the fame of protecting the oppressed. It is fit that such a deliverance, so honourably undertaken, and so gloriously achieved, should not pass unrecorded; and it is a singular felicity, that its best and most particular historian should not be an Englishman, but a stranger to our prejudices and pride; one who owes England no gratitade, but for a benefit which he enjoys in common with the whole human race. Such is the description of Mr. Salame. This gentleman, of an ancient Greek family of Palestine, was born at Alexandria, whither his grandfather had been driven by the violence of Djezzar Pacha, a chief, whose name is familiar to British ears from his co-operation with Sir Sidney Smith, in the defence of St. Jean d' Acre. Mercantile pursuits first introduced Mr. Salamè to the knowledge of our language, in which he at length attained so much skill, as to qualify him to serve in the capacity of an Interpreter. In this office he was employed in Lord Exmouth's negotiations with the Dey, before and after the Bombardment of Algiers; a situation which gave him an opportunity of the very best information as to all the diplomatic part of the transaction. But besides this, Mr. S. seems possessed of a lively talent for description, and a sacred regard for truth, even to the acknowledgment of weaknesses which few authors would think themselves bound to confess. The most prominent charm of his work is its simplicity; not the puerile simplicity of the Lake writers, nor the vulgar slang of the weekly journalists, both of which are, in fact, in the highest degree affected: but the plain, candid, unpresuming style of of narrative which one would expect from a man of ingenious mind, who was able to tell a plain tale well, and was conscious he had such a story to tell, as, however told, could not fail of giving pleasure. But our readers shall judge for themselves.

Mr. Salame was in the boat which carried the letter which, it will be remembered, was sent to the Dey by Lord Exmouth, in the hopes of an amicable adjustment. After the boat had waited the two hours allowed by Lord Exmouth for the Dey's answer, it was of course necessary to get on board as fast as possible. His return, and the subsequent engagement are thus described by Mr. Salame.

"Mr. Burgess, the flag-lieutenat, having agreed with me, we hoisted the signal, 'that *no answer had been given*;' and began to row away towards the Queen Charlotte. At this time I was very anxious to get out of danger? for, knowing their perfidious character, and observing that Lord Exmouth, on his seeing our signal immediately gave order to the fleet to bear up, and every ship to take her position for the attack, I had great fear that (the Algerines) would fire on us;—in short, till I reached the Queen Charlotte, I was almost more dead than alive. After I had given my reports to the Admiral, of our meetting with the Captain of the port, and our waiting there, &c. I was quite surprised to see how his Lordship was altered from what I left him in the morning; for I knew that his manner was in general very mild, and new seemed to me *as frightful* as a *fierce lion*, which had been chained in its cage, and was set at liberty. With all that, his Lordship's anwser to me was, "*Never mind, we shall see now;*" and at the same, he turned towards the officers saying, "*Be ready:*" whereupon I saw every one standing with *the match* or the *string of the lock* in his hand, most anxiously waiting for the word "*Fire!*"

"I remained on the poop with his Lordship, till the Queen Charlotte passed through all the enemy's batteries, without firing a gun. There were many thousand *Turks* and *Moors* looking on astonished, to see so large a ship coming all at once inside the mole, without caring for any thing. When we opened over the mole head, I saw, as I thought, a boat coming out, which I supposed was that of the Captain of the Port, and told his Lordship of it; but on looking with a glass, we found the mistake.

"During this time the Queen Charlotte in a most gallant and astonishing manner, took up a position opposite the head of the mole, and we let go the anchor at three quarters past two o'clock, withing 80 yards from the mole head batteries: but afterwards, having found that we had not more than two feet water under the bottom of the Queen Charlotte, his Lordship let go the cable for 20 yards more; and so we were within about 100 yards of the mouths of their guns;—when Lord Exmouth took a position in such a masterly style, that not more than four or five guns could bear on us from the mole; though we were exposed to the fire of all their other batteries, and musketry, we gave them three *cheers*; and the batteries, as well as the walls, being crowded with troops, they jumped on the top of the parapets to look at us, for our broadside was higher than their batteries; and they were quite surprised to see a three-decker, with the rest of the fleet, so close on them. From what I observed of the Captain of the Port's manner, and of their confusion inside of the mole, (though they were making great preparations,) I am quite sure that even themselves were not aware of what they were about, or what we meant to do; because, according to their judgment, they thought that we should be terrified by their fortifications, and not advance so rapidly and closely to the attack. In proof of this, I must observe, that at this point their guns were not even loaded; and they began to load them after the Queen Charlotte and almost all the fleet had passed their batteries. At a few minutes before three, the Algerines, from the Eastern battery, fired the first shot at the Impregnable, which, with the Superb and the Albion, was astern of the other ships, to prevent them from coming in; then Lord Exmouth having seen *only the smoke* of the gun before the sound reached him, said, with great alac-

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

rity, '*that will do; fire my fine fellows!*' and I am sure, before his Lordship had finished these words, our broadside was given with great cheering, which was fired three times within five or six minutes; and at the same instant the other ships did the same. This first fire was so terrible, that thes say more than 500 persons were killed and wounded by it. And I believe this, because there was a great crowd of poople in every part, many of whom, after the first discharge, I saw running away, under the walls, like dogs, walking upon their feet and hands.

"After the attack took place on both sides in this horrible manner, immediately the sky was darkened by the smoke, the sun completely eclipsed, and the horizon became dreary. Being exhausted by the heat of that powerful sun to which I was exposed the whole day and my ears being deafened by the roar of the guns, and finding myself in the dreadful danger of such a terrible engagement, in which I had never been before, I was quite at a loss and like an astonished or stupid man, and did not know myself where I was. At last, his Lordship, having perceived my situation, said, *You have done your duty, now go below.*" Upon which I began to descend from the quarter deck, quite confounded and terrified, and not sure that I should reach the cockpit alive; for it was most tremendous to hear the crashing of the shot, to see the wounded men brought from one part, and the killed from the other; and especially at such a time to be found among the *English seamen!* and to witness their manners, their activity, their courage, and their cheerfulness during the battle! —it is really most overpowering and beyond imagination.

"At last I reached the cockpit; when Mr. Dewar, the surgeon, Mr. Frowd, the chaplain, and Mr. Somerville, the purser, with some other friends, met me, and began to congratulate me on my safe return, for they never expected that I should escape; and they gave me something to eat and to drink, but I could eat nothing, I only drank a little wine and water. Now I wished to assure myself if I was out of danger or not, I asked them if we were above water? They told me that we were pretty safe, because the cockpit was about two or three feet below the water-mark, and that I had nothing to fear, as I was now out of the greatest danger.

At this time, I saw Lieutenant John Frederick Johnstone come down to the cockpit, wounded in the cheek.—After he had been dressed, and remained for a short time, laughing at me, he asked me to help him to put on his coat, and went to the hatchway, wishing to go on deck again: I then held him from behind by the shoulders to make him stop, and said, 'Where are you going? you are wounded. In reply he said, 'I am very well now; I must go,;' and so he went directly.

"The blaze illuminated all the bay and the town, with the environs, almost as clear as in the day time; the view of which was really awful and beautiful; nine frigates, and a great number of gun boats, with other vessels, being all in flames, and carried by the wind to different directions in the bay.

"I observed, with great surprise, how, in these nine hours' time, our shot had effected so horrible a destruction of their batteries; instead of walls I saw nothing but heaps of rubbish, and a number of people dragging the dead bodies out.

"When I met his Lordship on the poop, his voice was quite hoarse, and he two slight wounds, one in the cheek, and the other in his leg.—Before I paid him my respects, he said to me, with his usual mild manner, 'Well, my fine fellow, Salame, what think you now?' In reply I shook hands with his Lordship, and said, 'My Lord, I am extremely happy to see your Lordship safe, and I am so much rejoiced at this glorious victory, that I am not able to express, in any terms, the degree of my happiness.'

"*It* was astonishing to see the coat of his Lordship, how it was all cut up by musket ball, and by grape; it was behind, as if a person had taken a pair of scissars and cut it all to pieces. We were all surprised at the narrow escape of his Lordship."

The crouching of the conquered sulky savage is described with good dramatic effect, in the following dialogue.

"Captain Brisbane.—Lord Exmouth desires, that your Highness will punish all those people who insulted our Consul, for he (Lord Exmouth) persuades himself that it was done without your orders. And he also desires, that reparation may be made to the Consul, for the losses he has sustained, to the amount of 3000 dollars: Should this sum be too much he (the Consul) will return the overplus, [at present the damages done are uncertain, the Consul] not having had time to examine his property;] and should it be insufficient, your Highness shall make up the deficiency.

"The Dey.—The persons who insulted the Consul are impertinent and low people unknown to me, and did it without my order. And, with respect to the things that the Consul says he has lost' I have already inquired, and been told that he had lost nothing.

"The Consul.—I can show the Dey all the people who insulted and robbed me, for I know them individually.

"The Dey.—Suppose I take them and cut their heads off, will it do the Consul any good?

"Captain Brisbane.—We do not wish to have any body's head cut off; we wish that you should punish them by bastinados, and put them in irons, as our Consul was: The Consul will show you what things have been stolen and damaged by your people, because we do not desire to make you pay without a cause. And in case you do not wish to punish those people who insulted the Consul,—as you say they are unknown to you, your Highness may, instead, make a public apology to Mr. M'Donnell: for the indignities offered to him, and the detention of our two boats, are insults shewn to the English nation; therefore, we cannot pass over this point.

"The Dey—in(confusion)—I know it was wrong on our part; but, if you were in my place, what would you do? and besides, I never expected the English Government would reduce me to this state.

"Salamé.—I think it was not our fault.

"The Dey.—How? on the day before yesterday, after you brought me the Admiral's letters, and while my answer was almost ready, the fleet came all at once, and took its position inside the mole: If Lord Exmouth had to make any demands of me, he ought to have anchored where he is now; and not to come with the three-deckers, within pistol shot, under our batteries.

"Salamé.—Lord Exmouth only did his duty: The proper situation for the fleet was where his Lordship placed it, that he might enforce the demands made in his Sovereign's name. And if your Highness had your letters ready, as you say, but not by the specified time, you might have sent a message to ask one or two hours more, which his Lordship perhaps would have granted to you; but instead, you answered by firing.

"The Dey.—I was obliged by the people to fire, because, when they saw your fleet taking its position, they began to rebel against me: yet, I know it was our fault, and now, all is done by God's decree, let us forget the past, and I hope to be better friends than ever with England.

"Salamé.—What does your Highness mean to do about the 3000 dollars, and the apology to the Consul?

The Dey—(with anger)—I shall give him the 3000 dollars, and do not wish to receive any part of the sum back: and I shall make an apology.

Captain Brisbane.—Are you sorry for the violent measures you adopted, in the heat of the moment, towards the British Consel, and do you beg pardon for the same?

The Dey.—(very cross)—Yes, I do.

EXTRAORDINARY FIDELITY OF THE GENTOO BOYS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir J. Malcolm, in his important evidence given to the select committee of the House of Commons, on the affairs of India, states, that he has known *innumerable instances of honour* in our native subjects (chiefly among the military tribes), which would, in England, be considered more fit for the page of romance than of history. There is (he observes) a large class of menials, such as the Gentoo *Palanquin-boys*, at Madras, who amount to 20 or 30,000, and a great proportion of whom are employed by the English government or the individuals serving it, who, as a body, are remarkable for their industry and fidelity.—"During a period of nearly thirty years, I cannot call to mind *one instance* being proved *of theft*, in any one of this class of men, whose average wages are from three to eight rupees a month, or from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 1*l.* I remember hearing of one instance of extraordinary fidelity; where an officer died at the distance of nearly 300 miles from the settlement of Fort St. George, with a sum of between 2 and 3000*l.* in his palanquin. These honest men, alarmed at even suspicion attaching to them, salted him, brought him 300 miles to Madras, and lodged him in the townmajor's office, *with all the money sealed in bags.*"

POWER OF MUSIC.

When Yaniewicz, the musician, first came into this country, he lived at the west end of the town. One day; after paying several visits, he found himself a little out of his latitude, and called a hackney coach, when this dialogue ensued:

COACHMAN. (Shutting the door) Where to, sir?

YAN. Home—*mon ami*—you go me home.

COACHMAN. Home, sir, but where?

YAN. By gar, I know no—de name of de dam street has *echape*—has escaped out of my memory—I have forgot him. Vat I shall do?

COACHMAN. (Grins.)

YAN. Ah! you are gay—come now—you understand de musique—Eh!

COACHMAN. Music—What's that to do with the street?

YAN. Ah! *vous verrez*—you shall see (hums a tune)—Vat is dat?

COACHMAN. Malbrook.

YAN. Ah; by gar—dat his him—Marlborough-street—now you drive a me home—Eh!

This is a fact. We have often heard, that "music hath charms" to do many clever things, but this is, we believe, the first time of its instructing a hackney-coachman where he was to set down.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Rs.	Q.	R.
ALKALI,	per Surat Candy 22 md.	8	0	00
ALMONDS,	per Surat md. of 44 seers	4	0	00
ANCHORS,	per cwt.			
ARRACK, Columbo,	per Gallon			
In Bond,	Nominal,	3	0	00
BEER, Hodgson's,	per Hhd.	120	0	00
BEETLENUT, white Malay,	per Sut. Cd. of 21 mds.	60	0	00
Malabar,	Bombay Candy.	58	0	00
BENJAMIN, 1 sort,	per Surat md. of 40 seers or 37½ lb.	20	0	00
Ditto Europe market,	Ditto ditto,	40	0	00
BOTTLES,	per dozen	2	0	00
BRIMSTONE,	per Surat Candy. of 21 mds.	15	0	00
CAMPHOR, China,	per Surat md. of 42 seers	28	0	00
CANVAS, No. 1 to 4, no demand,	per bolt	30	0	00
" 5 to 8,	" "			
CARDAMUMS, Malabar.	per Surat maund of 42 seers	70	0	00
CASSIA, China,	per pound	00	2	25
Sumatra,				
Buds,		none		
Malabar,				
CLOVES,	per Surat md. of 42 seers	68	0	00
Bourbon,		55	0	00
COCHINEAL, good,	per pound.	15	0	00
COFFEE, Mocha,	per Surat md.	19	0	00
Bourbon,		none		
Java,		none		
COIR, Laccadavie, garbled,	Candy of 21 Md.	57	0	00
COPPER, Sheathing	per Surat md.	22	2	00
Plate,	" "	23	0	00
Bolts,	" "	23	0	00
Slab,	" "	23	0	00
Persian,	" "	22	0	00
COPPERAS, Mocha,	per Surat maund	3	2	00
Brazil,	" "			
CORDAGE, no demand,	" per cwt.	27	0	00
Patent,	" "			
COTTON, Almood,	per Surat Candy of 21 Maunds or 7 Cwt.	220	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		250	0	00
Bowaulhay,		190	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		215	0	00
Limree Wudwan,		195	0	00
Ditto Toomil,	Nominal,	220	0	00
Kutch,		150	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		200	0	00
Mangrole & Pore,		170	0	00
DAMMER, Malacca Raw,	per Surat Cy. of 22 maunds.	40	0	00
Ditto boiled,		55	0	00
ELEPHANT'S TEETH,	per Surat md.	50	0	00
1st sort,	"			
2d ditto,	"			
3d ditto,	"			
GALL NUTS, garbled,	per Surat maund	50	0	00
GHEE, Caranchy,	per Bombay maund	7	2	00
GINGER, Bengal,	per Surat Cy. of 22 mds. or 821 lbs.	62	0	00
GRAM, Surat	per Cy. of 8 Parah	19	0	00
GUM, Ammi, garbled,	per Surat maund	10	0	00
Arabic,	per Surat Candy	115	0	00
Gambuge,	Europe market,			
Galbanum,				
Olibanum,		120	0	00
Myrrh,		41	0	00
GUNPOWDER,	" per lb.			
GUNNEES,	per 100	16	2	00
HEMP, Koncan,	per Bombay Candy	115	0	00
Ghauty,	per Ditto	105	0	00
Northern,	per Surat Candy	80	0	00
HATS, good,	" each.	10	0	00
HING, Europe Market,	per Surat Maund of 44 seers	12	0	00
IRON, Swedish Square,	per Surat candy	62	0	00
Ditto Flat,	" "	62	0	00
English Square,	" "	42	0	00
Ditto Flat,	" "	44	0	00
Ditto Bolt,	" "			
Nails 2 *a* 3 Inch,	" per cwt.			
4 *a* 10,	"			
Hoops,	" per cwt.			
Kentledge,	" per cwt.	10	0	00
LEAD, Pig ditto,	Rs. " per cwt.	9	2	00
Sheet	" "	11	0	00
Red,	" "	12	0	00
White	" "	14	0	00
LINSEED OIL, in Jar	per Gallon	3	0	00
MACE, good,	per pound	3	2	00
MUNJEET	Surat md.			
Mocha,	" "	7	0	00
Bussorah,	" "	4	2	00
NAIL, Copper,	per cwt.	63	0	00
Ditto Brass,	Ditto	45	0	00
NUTMEGS,	per lb.	2	1	00
OIL, Cocoanut, 1 sort	per Bombay md.	3	1	00
Ditto Jengely,	Ditto ditto	3	3	00
PADDY,	per Moora	80	0	00
PAINTS, best white mixed,	" per lb.			
Black	" "	00	1	10
Green	" "	1	0	00
Yellow	"	00	0	80
Red	" "	00	0	80
Blue,	"	00	2	80
PEPPER, Malabar,	per Bombay candy	132	0	00
Bhatcole,		142	0	00
Eastern,	"	130	0	00
PEEPUL,	per S. maund	7	1	00
Mool,	per ditto	10	0	00
PITCH,	per barrel	20	0	00
QUICKSILVER,	Rs. per Surat maund	38	0	00
RICE, Bengal 1 sort,	per Bag	10	0	00
Ditto unboiled 2 do.	do. do	8	0	00
Dittto Moongy,	do. do.	6	2	00
SAFFRON, Free of Oil,	per pound	45	0	00
SAGO,	per Surat maund	2	0	00
SALT PETRE,	per Bag	18	0	00
SANDAL WOOD, good,	per Bombay candy	180	0	00
SILK, Nankeen,	per pucka seer	17	2	00
Ditto, Canton, 1 sort	15 seers to a B'bay md.	17	0	00
Ditto do. 2	do. do.			
Ditto do. 3	do. do.	16	2	00
Bengal,		none		
SPIRITS, Brandy	per gallon	5	0	00
Hollands	per Case	30	0	00
Bengal Rum,	per Gallon			
STEEL, in Tubs,	per	11	0	00
Bundle,	" "	12	0	00
SUGAR, Bengal real 1 sort,	per Bag	30	0	00
Ditto, 2 do.	do. do	28	0	00
Ditto Batavia in Canister,	per md. 41½ seers	7	0	00
Ditto China in Chest,	per Surat md. of 42 seers	6	1	00
Ditto 2 sort,				
Candy Chinche	per Surat md. of 43½ seers	10	2	00
do. Canton,	do. do.	10	0	00
do. 2 do.	do. do.	9	0	00
TAR, Stockholm	per " Barrel	30	0	00
TERRA Japonica, or Kut,	per Bombay Cy.	50	0	00
TIN PLATES, I. C.	" per " box	18	0	00
in large slab,	per md. 40 seers	11	0	00
TURPENTINE,	" per " barrel			
Spirits,	" per " gallon	4	2	00
TURMERIC, Bengal.	per Surat Candy	40	0	00
TUTENAGUE,	per Surat maund	10	2	00
VERDIGREASE,	per cwt.			
VERMILLION, China,	per paper	1	1	75
VITRIOL, Blue,	per Surat maund	20	0	00
WAX, Bees,	per Surat maund	18	0	00
WINE, Claret, English,	per " dozen	40	0	00
Port,	" "	18	0	00
Madeira, 1 sort,	per " pipe	800	0	00
WHEAT, Jambooser,	per Candy of 8 Parah	32	0	00
Ditto Surat,		36	0	00
WHITE LEAD, China,	per cwt.	13	0	00
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	219	0	00
German Crowns,	per 100	212	0	00
Venetians,	per 100	490	0	00
Gubbas,	per 100	478	1	00

Remittance to England at six months 2 2 per Rupee
Freight to England, dead weight, 4 £. per Ton.
Loose Freight 5 £.
Exchange on Calcutta, B'bay Rs. 110 per 100 Sicca.
on Madras.

A small importation of Cotton, from the Northward has taken place during the week.

Grain and Pulse of all kinds have risen.